REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS

FOR

THE YEAR 1888-89.

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No. 1134-G. OF 1889.

FROM

COLONEL H. C. A. SZCZEPANSKI,

Officiating Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

To

THE SECRETARY FOR BERAR TO THE RESIDENT,

Hyderabad.

DATED AMRAOTI, 21*st August* 1889.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Educational Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the past year 1888-89.

2. In the previous year educational progress was somewhat retarded owing to several causes, chiefly, it was said, to the enhanced rates of fees which came into operation in the latter part of the year. Whatever the cause may have been, the Akola, Buldana, and Basim Districts have apparently recovered from the effects, not so the other three districts.

3. By the calculation of the Education Commission 15 per cent. of the male population are considered of school-going age. According to this the percentage attending school has increased from 20·32 to 21·28 as compared with last year—Wun with a percentage of 11·02, and Basim with 14·9 lower the average for the other districts.

4 The number of institutions for boys was 1,088, being one to every 16·2 square miles; this is an increase of 98 schools and 2,038 scholars as compared with the previous year.

5. The most marked increase is in the number of aided schools under private management, *viz.*, 397 against 322; these may have been stimulated into existence by the enhanced rate of fees, and although perhaps ephemeral, still they show that the means of establishing such schools exist, and that in time they will probably obtain a permanent footing in localities where, from experience, it is found that there is a demand for them.

6. The total municipal expenditure was Rs. 13,242, being 8·6 on total municipal income, and varied from 15 9 in Ellichpur to 1·4 in Basim.

The increase is only Rs. 819 as compared with last year, and, though not large, is a sign that those institutions are alive to their responsibilities in the matter of education. Municipal expenditure on education has increased since 1885-86 by more than 5,000 rupees. It must be kept in mind that municipalities in Berar are very poor, and the claims on them are many.

7. The amount of popular contributions was Rs. 9,022, against Rs. 5,938 in 1887-88, being an increase of Rs. 3,084. This shows that the people in Berar are taking an interest in education, although as members of school committees they are very remiss in their inspection duties; this is due, I think, to the fact that they are illiterate themselves and have not the courage to attack the masters in their own strongholds and interfere with subjects of which they are entirely ignorant.

8. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 4,36,588-5-9, of which Rs. 2,49,866-9-11 was contributed from provincial revenues and Rs. 1,20,043-12-0 from educational cess. The increase was Rs. 11,604-5-1 as compared with last year, and was spread over every source of revenue except provincial, which was less by Rs. 1,272-11-8.

9. The total expenditure on secondary schools, under which come the high schools and middle schools, was Rs. 81,505-1-2 (Rs. 22,946-8-10 for high and Rs. 58,558-8-4 for middle schools). The amount spent on high schools was met from provincial revenues and fees only—Rs. 18,640-4-1 from the former and Rs. 4,306-4-9 from the latter—whereas that spent on middle schools was met from the following sources:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Provincial revenues	...	...	44,436	15	9
Fees	...	...	12,829	14	5
Town fund	...	...	78	0	0
Municipal fund	...	...	120	0	0
Subscriptions	...	...	1,093	10	2
	Total	...	58,558	8	4

10. The cost of primary schools was Rs. 1,95,718-10-0, of which Rs. 79,640-3-11 was from provincial funds, Rs. 85,849-6-1 from educational cess, Rs. 19,511-3-8 from fees, and the balance from town and municipal funds and from subscriptions.

11. The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 60,450-4-6, being Rs. 26,581-3-9 from provincial revenues, Rs. 30,751-13-3 from educational cess, and the balance from municipal funds and subscriptions.

12. The percentage of charge on direction and inspection was 4·14 and 7·05 respectively; the latter seems small and will probably have to be increased; the former may be high, but I do not see how it can be decreased and efficiency be maintained.

13. The receipts from fees in the high schools has increased, and their cost to Government is less compared with last year, but they are still very costly institutions. I doubt, however, whether they can be made more self-supporting. As a test of the work done the Matriculation record is satisfactory. Of the 23 boys who appeared for the examination, 17, or 76 per cent., passed.

14. It is to be regretted that the training classes have shown very unsatisfactory results at the certificate examination, and that the training classes attached to selected schools have not yet been a success. A proposal has been submitted to attach experimentally for three years to one of the provincial high schools a class of five Matriculated students to be trained to habits of teaching for employment in secondary schools.

15. The fees realized in middle class schools show a very considerable increase, and the cost to Government was somewhat less than in the preceding year.

16. The Director Public Instruction states that the result of the examination under the eighth standard was very disappointing; the details of the statement given in his 30th paragraph are incorrect, but taking the totals, out of 51 examined 35 passed, as against 43 and 19 respectively in the previous year, which is certainly an improvement.

17. The result of the examination under the fifth to the seventh standards was also better than last year, the figures being 1,232 to 1,187 examined and 685 to 586 passed.

18. The result of the annual examination at the primary schools was not so satisfactory as last year. Out of 18,192 pupils examined, 11,502, or 63·2 per cent., passed under the different standards; the percentage of passes in the previous year was 64·1, and that in 1886-87 was 60·8.

19. The total amount awarded as bonuses to deserving teachers was Rs. 3,203 as against Rs. 3,315-8-0 in the preceding year.

20. Indigenous schools show great progress during the year: the number has increased from 390 to 487, and the number of scholars from 4,635 to 5,759. The total value of the grants-in-aid earned by these schools shows an increase of Rs. 2,348. It is satisfactory to observe that the untrained ignorant "Puntojis" (teachers) are giving place to young men trained in our schools.

21. The number of Muhammadan boys studying in the high school is 35, being 5 more than in the preceding year; there were 315 in middle schools. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in all classes of schools under public management was 5,932, against 5,773 in 1887-88. More interest is now taken by Muhammadan gentlemen in the cause of education.

22. There are only 2 schools for European and Eurasian children, and these are not in a flourishing condition. A third school at Akola was closed in August 1888 for want of pupils. The attendance is too fluctuating to make such schools a success.

There is only one school, at Chikalda, for the aboriginal races, but the total number of aborigines attending the schools in the province was 81, against 60 in the preceding year. Of these, 56 were examined and 27 passed, whereas only 10 passed in the preceding year.

23. It is satisfactory to observe that the number of low-caste boys attending school has been steadily increasing. The number in 1885 was 903, whereas on 31st March 1889 it was 1,423; out of 427 boys examined 271 passed successfully; one boy of this class was attending the Akola high school.

24. The cause of female education made some progress. The number of Government and Municipal schools for girls on 31st March 1889 was 37, against 36 in the preceding year, attended by 1,279 girls against 1,213. There were besides 5 aided and unaided schools attended by 98 girls. The number of girls attending boys' schools rose from 211 in 1887-88 to 240 in 1888-89. The total number of passes under different standards, however, fell from 414 to 407. The annual cost of educating each pupil in Government and Municipal schools fell from Rs. 7-4-11 in 1887-88 to Rs. 7-1-9 in 1888-89.

Two of the Municipal schools and one Government school are under trained mistresses brought from Poona.

25. The result of the examination in drawing was a great failure. It was a pity that the examination was held on an important Hindu holiday, but I cannot agree with the Director of Public Instruction that that alone was the cause.

26. The number of gymnasia increased during the year from 392 to 426, and steady progress is being made in the direction of physical education.

27. The industrial school which was started in January last at Akola is reported as fully satisfying, for the present, the requirements of the district. It remains to be seen whether such institutions will become popular and can be so enlarged as to meet the requirements of the province.

28. It is satisfactory to learn from the Director's report that in all classes of schools careful attention has from the first been directed to the moral as well as the intellectual education of the pupils.

29. Complete supervision is exercised over the boarding-houses attached to the training college and high schools. The masters are taught to take advantage of any opening afforded by the text-books to inculcate lessons of morality and charity admitted by all creeds and religions: as enlightenment increases, so will morality follow in its wake.

30. As claimed by the Director of Public Instruction, such additional attention as was possible was given to all the recommendations of the Education Commission, and thanks are due, I think, to Mr. Jatar for his administration of the department, and to Mr. Aitken for his full and interesting report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. SZCZEPANSKI,

Offg. Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

POLITICAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE LIBRARY

No. 695 of 1889-90.

From

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

To

THE COMMISSIONER

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

DATED AKOLA, 29*th June* 1889.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1888-89.

I.—GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

Schools and scholars.

2. The following is a comparative statement of schools and scholars for the past two years :—

Year.	Area in square miles.	Towns and villages.	Population.	No. of institutions.			No. of scholars.			Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age.	
				For boys.	For girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
1887-88.	17,711	5,585	Males 1,380,492	990	43	1,033	42,086	1,572	43,658	26·32	·81
1888-89.			Females 1,292,181	1,089	42	1,131	44,072	1,624	45,696	21·28	·83
			Difference ...	+99	—1	+98	+1,986	+52	+2,038	+·9·6	·2

Schools for boys have increased by 99, and the number of boys under instruction has risen from 42,086 to 44,072. This is satisfactory, as the return for 1887-88 showed a decrease of 152 in the attendance at boys' schools.

The number of schools for girls on the 31st March last was one less than the total at the end of the previous year, but the number of girls at school has risen from 1,572 to 1,624.

The total increase in the number of institutions of all classes during the past year was 98, and in the number of pupils, boys and girls together, 2,038.

If public institutions alone be taken, the number of boys under instruction will be found to have risen from 41,913 to 43,862 and the number of girls from 1,572 to 1,624, while for boys and girls together the average monthly number on the rolls has risen from 42,735 to 44,050, and the average daily attendance from 31,532 to 32,542. The percentage of the average daily attendance on the average monthly number on the rolls is 73·9.

On the calculation of the Education Commission, the percentage of pupils to the population of school-going age has increased, in the case of boys, from 20·32 to 21·28, and in the case of girls, from ·81 to ·83. But if the calculation is made on the figures of the Berar census report, a very different result is obtained. That report gives the number of boys between the ages of 5 and 15, which may be taken as the limits of school-going age, as 357,313, and of girls as 331,584, or the aggregate of children of school-going age as 688,897, which is 25·7, instead of 15 per cent. of the whole population. If the proportion of children attending school be calculated on these figures, the percentage under instruction of boys will be found to be 12·4 only, and of girls ·49.

Public and private schools with scholars.

3. The next table compares the number of public and private schools and the number of scholars attending them on the 31st March last with the numbers on the corresponding day of the previous year :—

Year.	Public schools.										Private institutions.		Total.	
	Under public management.				Under private management.				Total.					
	Government schools.		Municipal schools.		Aided.		Unaided.							
	No. of schools.	No. of scholars	No. of schools.	No. of scholars	No. of schools.	No. of scholars	No. of schools.	No. of scholars	No. of schools.	No. of scholars	No. of schoolrs	No. of scholars	No. of schools.	No. of scholars
1887·88 ...	601	33,335	22	2,345	322	6,704	77	1,101	1,022	43,485	11	173	1,033	43,658
1888·89 ...	603	33,738	22	2,438	397	8,209	97	1,101	1,119	45,486	12	210	1,131	45,696
Difference ...	+2	+403	...	+93	+75	+1,505	+20	...	+97	+2,001	+1	+37	+98	+2,038

The increase in the number of Government schools and scholars has been 2 and 403 respectively. The number of Municipal schools is unchanged, but the number of pupils attending them has increased by 93. Aided schools have increased in number by 75, and the number of their pupils has risen from 6,704 to 8,209.

The total increase in the number of public institutions has been 97, and in the number of pupils attending them, 2,001.

The return for 1887-88 showed that unaided schools and their pupils had decreased by 21 and 77 respectively, and the Director remarked that the decrease was more apparent than real, as most of them had doubtless been absorbed into aided schools during the year.

In the above statement it will be observed that the previous year's decrease of 21 in the number of unaided schools was all but made good in the past year by an increase of 20, while the number of pupils remained the same. The explanation will be found in the next statement, where it will be seen that there was an increase of 19 in the number of schools for boys and a decrease of 30 in the number of pupils, but one school for girls was opened with an attendance of 30, which raised the total attendance at unaided schools to the previous year's figures, *viz.*, 1,101.

Schools of different classes.

4. The next tabular statement shows the number of different classes of schools and scholars on the 31st of March last and

on the last day of the previous year:—

Description of schools.				No. of schools.		No. of scholars.	
				1887-88	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
School Education—General.							
Public Institutions.	Secondary..	Government High	Boys	2	2	330	343
		Do. Middle	Boys	24	24	4,244	4,251
	Primary ...	Government	Boys	544	545	27,730	28,052
			Girls	30	31	932	994
		Municipal	Boys	16	16	2,064	2,153
			Girls	6	6	281	285
		Aided	Boys	315	393	6,537	8,140
			Girls	7	4	167	69
		Unaided	Boys	77	96	1,101	1,071
			Girls	...	1	...	30
Private Institutions.		Advanced (Arabic or Persian and Sanskrit)	Boys	8	8	144	147
		Elementary	Boys	3	4	29	63
						99	*98
School Educational—Special.							
Training School for masters				1	1		
			Total ...	1,033	1,131	43,658	45,696

This includes 20 pupil-teachers who are being trained for mastorships in the different districts.

The number of secondary schools remains the same, but the number of pupils in both high and middle schools has slightly increased. Government primary schools for boys have increased by one, and the number of their pupils has risen by 322. Municipal schools for boys and girls have neither increased nor decreased, but the attendance at the former has risen by 89, and at the latter by 4.

A pleasing fact is the substantial increase of 62 in the attendance of girls at Government schools, which have increased by one only, while the number of girls attending them has risen from 932 to 994. The returns of the last three years show a steady increase in the number of girls attending Government primary schools.

It is satisfactory to see the large increase in the number of aided schools for boys, with a corresponding increase in the number of pupils.

Aided schools for girls have, however, fallen from 7 to 4, and the attendance from 167 to 69.

Attention has been directed in the previous paragraph to the opening of one unaided school for girls with an attendance of 30 pupils.

Sixteen new Government primary schools were opened during the year, and included eleven Marathi and two Hindustani schools for boys, two Hindustani and one Marathi school for girls. Fourteen such schools were closed, namely, eleven Marathi schools and one Hindustani school for boys and two Marathi schools for girls.

One more primary school was allowed to open a class for instruction in English, in accordance with the Resident's orders conveyed in the Secretary for Berar's letter No. 985-R., dated 21st April 1887. The number of such schools with a class for English is now five.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to districts.

5. The following table shows the number of schools for boys in each of the six districts, the average number of square miles to every school, and the proportion of male pupils to the male population of school-going age

calculated on the figures given in the Berar Census Report :—

District.	Area in square miles.	Male population.	No. of schools for boys. Public institutions. Departmental	Municipal Board.	Under private management.	Private institutions. Advanced teaching.	Elementary teaching.	Total.	No. of boys in Public institutions. Departmental	Municipal Board.	Under private management.	Private institutions. Advanced teaching.	Elementary teaching.	Total.	Average No. of square miles to every school.	Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Akola ...	2,660	308,046	157	6	107	4	...	274	8,903	878	2,126	92	...	11,999	9·7	25·9
Buldana ...	2,804	225,243	102	...	91	...	4	197	6,078	...	1,647	...	63	7,788	14·2	23·05
Do. excluding Mehkar ..	[1,799]	[158,073]	[81]	[...]	[62]	[...]	[4]	[147]	[4,757]	[...]	[1,296]	[...]	[63]	[6,110]	[12·2]	[25·7]
Basim ...	2,958	185,071	56	...	77	...	...	133	3,098	...	1,065	...	...	4,163	22·2	14·9
Amraoti ...	2,759	298,051	118	4	123	...	...	245	7,491	731	2,611	...	...	10,833	11·2	24·2
Wun ...	3,907	291,491	55	...	43	...	...	98	2,751	...	580	...	...	3,331	39·8	11·0 2
Ellichpu ...	2,623	162,590	84	6	47	4	...	141	4,423	544	1,137	55	...	6,159	18·6	25·2
Do. excluding Melghat...	[974]	[140,373]	[83]	[6]	[38]	[4]	[...]	[131]	[4,550]	[503]	[927]	[56]	[...]	[6,036]	[7·4]	[28·6]
Total ...	17,711	1,380,492	572	16	488	8	4	1,088	32,744	2,153	9,166	147	63	44,273	16·2	21·3

Akola continues to show the largest number of schools and pupils, and Ellichpur, excluding Melghat, still shows the smallest average number of square miles to every school and the largest percentage at school of the male population of school-going age. But, while there has been scarcely any perceptible change in the Ellichpur District during the last three years, the Akola District in its proportion of schools to area has been steadily advancing, the average number of its square miles to each school having fallen from 11·4 in 1886-87 to 9·7 in the year under review. The remaining districts have also been advancing at much the same rate, and it is satisfactory to find that even in the Wun District, which is far behind the other districts in the number of its schools and pupils, the average number of square miles to each school has fallen from 43·4 to 39·8.

The province, excluding Melghat—a region of hills and jungle—has now a school to every 14·9 square miles. The proportion in 1887-88 was 1 to 16·3 and the year before that it was 1 to 16·9. The proportion of male pupils to the male population of school-going age is 12·4. According to the reckoning of the Education Commission, it would be 21·3.

The income of the department

6. The income of the department from all sources during the year under report is compared with the income in the previous year in the following statement:—

			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	Provincial revenues ...	1887-88...	...			2,51,139	5	7
		1888-89...	...			2,49,866	9	11
Revenues from local sources.	Educational cess receipts ...	1887-88...	1,01,541	14	4			
		1888-89...	1,02,587	6	5			
	Fees realized in high and middle schools ...	1887-88...	15,783	14	9			
		1888-89...	18,720	6	0			
	Fees realized in primary schools	1887-88...	30,872	2	9			
		1888-89...	34,817	4	9			
	Grants from town fund ...	1887-88...	1,521	0	0			
		1888-89...	1,697	1	0			
	Municipal contributions ...	1887-88...	12,391	6	2			
		1888-89...	13,242	1	10			
	Popular contributions ...	1887-88...	5,187	6	3			
		1888-89...	7,335	9	0			
		1887-88...	...			1,67,297	12	3
		1888-89...	...			1,78,399	13	0
	Total ...	1887-88...	...			4,18,437	1	10
		1888-89...	...			4,28,266	6	11

The total income of the year was greater than that of the preceding year by upwards of Rs. 9,800.

The receipts from provincial revenues were less by Rs. 1,272, but the income from every local source was considerably larger.

Receipts from the educational cess.

7. The following statement shows the demand on account of the educational cess and the actual receipts for the last two years :—

		Akola	Buldana	Basim.	Amraoti	Wun	Ellichpur	Total.
		Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs. a p	Rs a p	Rs a. p	Rs a. p.
Demand	1887 88	27,794 11 9	15,802 13 11	9,905 12 0	25,014 0 0	8 892 7 7	14,817 5 0	1,02,227 2 3
	1888 89	27 814 5 6	15,789 12 11	9,045 10 6	24,719 8 6	8 921 14 6	14,787 12 9	1,01 975 0 8
Actual receipts	1887 88	28,257 9 10	15,701 12 2	9,426 9 3	26,198 6 10	7,077 13 9	14,879 10 6	1,01,541 14 4
	1888 89	27,433 15 11	16,041 6 2	9,793 10 3	25,488 0 3	9,117 14 10	14,704 7 0	1,02,587 6 5

While demand is shown to have fallen to the extent of Rs. 252 only and the receipts to have increased by Rs. 1,045, the latter exceeded the former by Rs. 612 only. The previous year's receipts fell short of the demand by Rs. 685.

The demand, it will be seen, increased in the Akola, Basim, and Wun Districts and diminished in the other districts, while the receipts rose in Buldana, Basim, and Wun and fell in Akola, Ellichpur, and Amraoti.

Fee receipts.

8. The next statement shows the amount of fees realized in all classes of Government schools in each of the last three years :—

Schools.	1886-87.			1887-88.			1888-89.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	Rs	a	p.
High schools ...	3,905	8	0	4,078	0	0	4,706	0	0
Middle do. ...	10,055	1	3	11,705	14	9	14,014	6	0
Primary do. ...	27,209	0	3	30,872	2	9	34,817	4	9
Total ...	41,169	9	6	46,656	1	6	53,537	10	9

The total of the fees levied in each class of schools has steadily increased, and in the past year the increase in the total of the fees collected in all classes of schools amounted to Rs. 6,881-9-3, due to a larger school attendance, and to the enhanced rates of fees which were introduced in December 1887 having been in force throughout the year.

Municipal contributions.

9. The following statement shows the amounts spent on schools by the different municipalities in the province.

Municipality.	Total income of the Municipality for 1888-89.	Fees credited to the Municipal Fund.	Popular contributions, &c., to Municipal Board Schools.	Total income.	Expenditure. School Establishments, Grants-in-aid, &c. Boys' Schools. Anglo-Vernacular.	Boys' Schools. Primary. Government.	Boys' Schools. Primary. Municipal Board.	Boys' Schools. Primary. Aided.	Boys' Schools. Primary. Total.	Girls' Schools. Primary. Government.	Girls' Schools. Primary. Municipal Board.	Girls' Schools. Primary. Aided.	Girls' Schools. Primary. Total.	Original works and furniture.	Repairs to schools.	Fees of boys.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Percentage of the contributions to the Municipal income.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Akola	30,899 11 9	728 8 0	86 12 6	31,715 0 3	...	...	1,281 14 0	219 14 6	1,5 1 12 6	...	348 0 0	69 12 0	416 4 0	110 13 1	149 15 7	64 11 0	1,119 4 1	3,364 4 3	10·8
Akot	7,129 2 9	...	...	7,129 2 9	...	300 0 0	...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 13 8	540 13 8	7·5
Khamgaon	35,222 14 7	469 1 6	5 0 0	35,697 0 1	...	...	1,274 13 8	282 5 0	1,557 2 8	...	216 0 0	...	216 0 0	130 7 10	232 15 1	...	368 0 9	2,504 10 4	7·1
Shegaon	9,562 13 8	...	...	9,562 13 8	120 0 0	...	...	...	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	199 15 6	...	...	50 0 0	369 15 6	3·8
Basim	6,409 9 6	...	...	6,409 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	96 0 0	...	...	96 0 0	...	...	...	...	96 0 0	1·4
Amraoti	44,833 10 2	1,054 5 6	57 14 0	45,945 13 8	...	...	1,254 9 3	180 11 6	1,435 4 9	...	532 0 0	...	532 0 0	...	...	...	1,326 15 9	3,294 4 6	7·3
Ellichpur	19,304 11 2	640 2 6	...	19,944 13 8	...	...	2,293 1 4	161 4 9	2,454 6 1	...	...	...	...	139 7 6	100 8 0	24 0 0	353 12 0	3,072 1 7	15·9
Total ...	1,53,362 9 7	2,892 1 6	149 10 6	1,56,404 5 7	120 0 0	300 0 0	6,104 6 3	844 3 9	7,368 10 0	96 0 0	1,096 0 0	69 12 0	1,260 4 0	580 11 11	483 6 8	88 11 0	3,458 14 3	13,242 1 10	8·6
Total for 1887-88 ...	1,46,012 2 0	2,386 6 9	77 0 0	1,49,375 8 9	120 0 0	300 0 0	4,911 1 11	610 7 0	5,941 8 11	96 0 0	1,009 0 2	43 2 6	1,148 2 8	1,934 14 10	506 7 11	80 14 0	2,779 5 10	1,239 6 2	8·4

Compared with the figures of the previous year, the total income of the municipalities in the past year shows an increase of Rs. 7,029, and their expenditure on education an increase of Rs. 849, which raised the percentage of their contributions to their total income from 8·4 to 8·6. The Akola, Akot, Shegaon, and Ellichpur municipalities increased their contributions to schools, while the Khamgaon and Amraoti municipalities slightly reduced their expenditure. The amount spent by the municipality of Basim was the same as in the previous year. Akola contributed the largest sum, but the municipality which expended the largest proportion of its income on education was, as usual, Ellichpur, which spent Rs. 862 more than in the preceding year, raising the percentage of its expenditure to its income from 15·2 to 15·9. Akola came next, contributing 10·8 per cent., against 10·7 in the previous year, followed by Akot, which contributed 7·5 per cent., against 3·2 in 1887-88. The municipality of Basim expended only 1·4 per cent. of its income on education. It is gratifying to find that since 1885-86 municipal expenditure on education has increased by more than Rs. 5,000.

Popular contributions.

10. The amounts contributed by the people for educational purposes are shown in the next table:—

District.	School-houses.	Repairs to schools.	Pay of teachers.	School furniture and other apparatus.	Gymnastic apparatus.	Prize books, sweetmeats, and slates to pupils.	Library books and maps.	Fees for poor pupils.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola	1,430 11 6	58 0 0	542 0 0	6 4 0	1 8 0	136 5 0	...	197 15 0	218 12 6	2,591 8 0
Buldana ...	744 0 0	51 10 0	610 0 0	168 8 0	118 8 0	25 10 0	...	59 15 3	75 4 0	1,853 7 3
Basim	50 0 0	...	216 0 0	128 2 0	22 0 0	41 2 6	0 13 0	105 10 0	10 10 0	574 5 6
Amraoti ...	...	63 0 0	912 0 0	8 0 0	...	51 13 0	1 0 0	201 3 0	98 8 0	1,335 8 0
Wun	1,255 0 0	...	18 0 0	...	135 4 0	16 4 0	...	54 5 0	17 4 0	1,496 1 0
Ellichpur ..	547 0 0	5 0 0	300 0 0	77 1 6	99 15 9	33 1 0	3 0 0	105 3 9	1 0 0	1,171 6 0
Total ...	4,026 11 6	177 10 0	2,598 0 0	387 15 6	377 3 9	304 3 6	4 13 0	724 4 0	421 6 6	9,022 3 9
Total for 1887-88 ..	2,317 10 0	98 5 0	1,845 2 11	241 10 0	112 3 0	366 14 0	10 3 3	598 3 6	348 3 0	5,938 6 8

In the report for 1887-88 it was stated that the contributions of the people were less than in the previous year by about Rs. 2,000, and the falling-off was attributed partly to the unhealthiness of the year and partly to parts of the province having suffered from bad harvests.

It is therefore very satisfactory to find in the above table that in the year under report the popular contributions amounted to Rs. 9,022, or over Rs. 3,000 in excess of the contributions in 1887-88. While every district, except Amraoti, shows increased sums, the contributions in the Akola District are shown to have been nearly double, and in the Ellichpur and Wun Districts considerably more than double, the sums contributed by those districts respectively in 1887-88. Even in the Buldana District the popular contribution exceeded the sum contributed in 1887-88, though in that year the liberality of the people placed their district far in advance of all the other districts. The district, it will be observed, stood second in the past year, coming next to Akola, which took the first place. In the district of Wun the increase in the popular contribution was over Rs. 800, and was chiefly due to the liberality of Mr. Sudoba, Izardar Patel of Saoli in the Kelapur Taluk, who deserves special mention for having constructed a commodious school-house at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

Expenditure of the department.

11. The total expenditure on education in the province during the year under report is shown in the following statement :—

Heads.	Provincial revenues.	Educational cess.	Fees.	Town fund.	Municipal fund	Subscriptions.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction	18,098 4 2	...	...	...	..	...	18,098 4 2
Inspection .. .	29,658 5 10	1,148 2 10	...	...	..	..	30,801 8 8
Government Schools, General. — Secondary schools. — High for boys ...	18,640 4 1	...	4,306 4 9	...	...	...	22,946 8 10
Government Schools, General. — Secondary schools. — Middle for boys.	44,436 15 9		12,829 14 5	78 0 0	120 0 0	1,093 10 2	58,558 8 4
Government Schools, General. — Primary Schools. — For boys	76,722 3 1	76,245 11 0	16,517 13 9	77 0 2	300 0 6	2,083 1 1	1,73,945 13 1
Government Schools, General. — Primary Schools. — For girls	918 0 10	3,894 2 6	683 8 3	822 0 10	144 0 0	91 4 0	6,553 0 5
Municipal Board Schools.. — For boys.	...	4,829 8 7	1,872 14 0	...	6,104 6 3	..	12,806 12 10
Municipal Board Schools.. — For girls	...	880 0 0	436 15 8	...	1,096 0 0	.	2,412 15 8
Grants in-aid to public schools under private management	12,682 13 6	...	...	720 0 0	912 7 9	...	14,315 5 3
Government Schools—special training schools	10,282 2 3	...	...	.	..	...	10,282 2 3
Scholarships ...	8,745 11 2	...	...	..	...	...	8,745 11 2
Encouragement to Vernacular literature .	150 0 0	...	..	...	...	.	150 0 0
Government Book Depôt .	537 0 *3		.	...	.		537 0 3
Buildings	26,581 3 9	30,751 13 3		...	236 3 6	2,881 *0 0	60,450 4 6
School furniture		...	6,854 15 2	..	.	765 3 3	7,620 2 5
Miscellaneous	413 9 3	2,299 5 10	5,179 14 4	.	50 0 0	421 6 6	8,364 3 11
Total ..	2,49,866 9 11	1,20,043 12 0	48,682 4 4	1,697 1 0	8,963 1 6	*7,335 9 0	4,36,588 5 9
Total for 1887-88	2,51,139 5 7	1,17,020 9 7	41,361 7 11	1,521 0 0	8,784 3 4	5,157 6 3	4,24,984 0 8
Difference .	—1,272 11 8	+3,023 2 5	+7,320 12 5	+176 1 0	+178 14 2	+2,178 2 9	+11,604 5 1

* This does not include amounts contributed and paid into the treasury for school-houses, the exact expenditure of which is not known in this office.

The total expenditure of the year exceeded that of the previous year by upwards of Rs. 11,000. The debit to provincial revenues was less by Rs. 1,272, but the expenditure from every other source of income was greater than in 1887-88, owing chiefly to larger sums spent on primary schools.

Budget grant and actual expenditure.

12. The following statement shows the sanctioned budget grant and actual expenditure under each head :—

Provincial Revenues.

Head of expenditure.	Budget grant.	Actual expenditure.	Excess.	Savings.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Direction	18,621 0 0	18,098 4 2	...	522 11 10
Inspection	31,205 0 0	29,658 5 10	...	1,546 10 2
Government Schools, General. — High ...	23,590 0 0	22,537 10 3	...	1,052 5 9
Government Schools, General. — Middle ...	64,742 0 0	56,746 7 7	...	7,995 8 5
Government Schools, General. — Primary ...	78,440 0 0	78,440 0 0	...	...
Govt. Schools, Special ...	11,906 0 0	10,282 2 3	...	1,623 13 9
Scholarships... ...	11,004 0 0	8,745 11 2	...	2,258 4 10
Miscellaneous. — Government Book Depôt ...	17,706 0 0	15,833 6 2	...	1,872 9 10
Miscellaneous. — Encouragement to vernacular literature ...	200 0 0	150 0 0	...	50 0 0
Grants-in-aid ...	14,080 0 0	13,600 14 4	...	479 1 8
Stationery and Printing...	1,150 0 0	366 15 7	...	783 0 5
Total ...	2,72,644 0 0	2,54,459 13 4	...	18,184 2 8
Deduct— Departmental receipts...	31,000 0 0	34,016 11 11	3,016 11 11	...
	2,41,644 0 0	2,20,443 1 5	—3,016 11 11	18,184 2 8
Add	...	...	...	3,016 11 11
Total savings ...	...	...	...	21,200 14 7
Add expenditure on school-houses, repairs, &c., not included in the Comptroller's figures, but communicated by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts ...	...	29,423 8 6	...	...
Total ...	...	2,49,866 9 11	...	...

Educational Cess.

Head of Expenditure.	Budget grant.	Actual expenditure.	Excess.	Savings.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Clerks in the Deputy Educational Inspectors' Offices	1,200 0 0	1,143 2 10	...	56 13 2
Government Schools, General.				
Primary Schools for boys and girls	*1,66,280 0 0	*1,59,179 10 8	...	7,100 5 4
Miscellaneous ...	900 0 0	395 7 1	...	504 8 11
Original works ...	56,091 0 0	30,751 13 8	...	25,339 2 9
School repairs ...	15,000 0 0	13,344 6 3	...	1,655 9 9
Clerks in Deputy Commissioners' Offices, Akola and Amraoti ...	600 0 0	545 13 4	...	54 2 8
Superannuation allowance.	...	1,358 1 5	1,358 1 5	...
Total ...	2,40,071 0 0	2,06,718 6 10	1,358 1 5	34,710 10 7
Deduct increase ...	...	...	...	1,358 1 5
Net Savings ...	...	...	...	33,352 9 2

* These amounts include the provincial and municipal contributions of Rs. 78,440 and Rs. 7,500-6-3 respectively for the establishments of primary schools.

The saving under *Direction* is trifling. The saving under *Inspection* is owing to the actual charges for travelling and contingencies having been smaller than the sums allotted. The saving under *High Schools* is due to the actual expenditure on miscellaneous items having been less than the sanctioned sums. The saving under *Middle Schools* is owing partly to smaller salaries having been allowed to masters and partly to reduced miscellaneous charges. The savings under the other heads are due to the usual causes.

Comparative statement of expenditure.

13. The following statement compares the expenditure from all sources under each head in the last two years:—

Heads.	1887-88. Amount.	1887-88. Percentage.	1888-89. Amount.	1888-89. Percentage.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction	20,498 11 7	4·82	18,098 4 2	4·14	...	2,400 7 5
Inspection	30,655 0 5	7·21	30,801 8 8	7·05	145 8 3	...
Government Schools, General. — Secondary Schools, High for boys ...	22,464 10 8	5·28	22,946 8 10	5·25	481 14 2	...
Government Schools, General. — Secondary Schools, Middle for boys. ...	58,854 12 4	13·8	58,558 8 4	13·4	...	296 4 0
Government Schools, General. — Primary Schools, For boys ...	1,66,163 5 5	39·09	1,73,945 13 1	39·8	7,782 7 8	...
Government Schools, General. — Primary Schools, For girls ...	6,156 6 10	1·44	6,553 0 5	1·5	396 9 7	...
Municipal Board Schools, For boys ...	10,317 12 10	2·45	12,806 12 10	2·93	2,489 0 0	...
Municipal Board Schools, For girls ...	2,168 10 0	·51	2,412 15 8	·5	244 5 8	...
Grants-in-aid to public schools under private management	15,236 12 2	3·58	14,315 5 3	3·3	...	921 6 11
Government Schools, Special—Training Schools ...	9,467 9 1	2·22	10,282 2 3	2·3	814 9 2	...
Scholarships	8,850 11 0	2·08	8,745 11 2	2	...	104 15 10
Encouragement to Vernacular literature ...	50 0 0	·01	150 0 0	·03	100 0 0	...
Government Book Depôt	2,831 0 5	·66	537 0 3	·12	...	2,294 0 2
Buildings	58,537 12 0	13·77	60,450 4 6	13·6	1,912 8 6	...
School furniture	7,125 11 10	1·67	7,620 2 5	1·7	494 6 7	...
Miscellaneous	5,604 2 1	1·31	8,364 3 11	1·92	2,760 1 10	...
Total ...	4,24,984 0 8	...	4,36,588 5 9	...	17,621 7 5	6,017 2 4

The decrease under *Direction* is owing to the salary of the head master of the Akola High School for the first two-and-a half months of 1887-88 having been charged to that head in addition to the leave allowance for that period of the permanent Director, who was absent on privilege leave. The increase under *Inspection* is owing to the rise in the Educational Inspector's salary by the first biennial increment of Rs. 50 drawn since October last. The increase under *High Schools* is due to larger sums having been spent on repairs. The increase under

Primary Schools is owing partly to a larger number of teachers and partly to increased expenditure on miscellaneous items. The increase under *Municipal Board Schools* is due to the strengthening of establishments. The decrease under *Government Book Depôt* is due to a large increase in the sale proceeds of books. The increase under *Miscellaneous* is owing to increased superannuation allowances paid from the cess and to a larger advance from the fee fund for school repairs, besides an increase of expenditure on petty items. The differences under the other heads do not seem to require any explanation.

14. The next statement shows the expenditure incurred from fees realized in Government Primary Schools.

Expenditure from fees realized in Government primary schools during the year :—

District.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Net receipts during 1888-89.	Other receipts on account of Savings Bank interest, &c., during the year.	Total.	Expenditure.									Balance at the end of the year.
					Teachers.	Contingencies and prizes.	House-rent and repairs to schools.	Library books and maps.	Purchase and repair of furniture	School compounds and gardens.	Bonuses to successful teachers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	7,456 0 1	8,887 10 6	290 3 4	16,633 13 11	46 2 9	2,248 15 9	180 8 0	439 14 0	1,760 14 5	160 6 3	413 8 0	125 4 0	5,375 9 2	11,258 4 9
Buldana ..	3,907 8 9	6,303 2 0	124 2 6	10,334 13 3	1,322 12 11	1,603 3 0	307 0 0	393 12 0	787 0 0	43 0 0	436 8 0	265 9 0	5,238 12 11	5,096 0 4
Basim ..	3,310 0 9	3,267 4 3	166 7 3	6,743 12 3	...	959 15 9	196 5 8	378 12 0	692 4 0	36 8 0	287 8 0	94 9 9	2,645 15 2	4,097 13 1
Amraoti ..	4,892 12 7	8,349 3 9	159 6 9	3,401 7 1	8 0 0	1,868 1 9	310 13 4	712 6 8	227 13 9	204 8 3	726 0 6	1,038 10 3	5,096 6 0	8,305 1 1
Wun ...	2,448 7 4	2,654 1 6	1,134 9 0	6,237 1 10	54 0 0	797 5 3	157 0 0	180 14 0	557 9 0	162 4 0	128 8 0	1,903 3 1	3,840 11 4	2,396 6 6
Ellichpur ..	4,828 3 2	5,355 14 9	132 13 9	10,316 15 8	50 9 4	1,457 12 0	92 5 4	458 11 0	1,087 7 9	60 15 0	236 8 0	42 11 0	3,486 15 5	6,830 0 3
Total ..	26,843 0 8	34,817 4 9	2,007 10 7	63,668 0 0	1,481 9 0	8,995 5 6	1,244 0 4	2,564 5 8	5,113 0 11	667 9 6	2,428 8 0	3,369 15 1	25,684 6 0	37,983 10 0
Total for 1887-88 ...	17,248 1 5	30,872 2 9	693 2 10	48,813 7 0	760 1 0	8,971 5 6	925 2 7	1,365 11 2	4,191 3 10	1,192 12 11	2,634 12 0	1,929 5 4	21,970 6 4	26,843 0 8

The fee funds continue in a flourishing condition. It will be observed that, though the expenditure increased by Rs. 3,714, the total balance in the Postal Savings Bank rose from Rs. 26,843 to Rs. 37,983, showing an increase of Rs. 11,140.

The measure mentioned in the last annual report as under contemplation, *viz.*, the debiting to the fee fund the cost of repairing school-houses, which has hitherto been met from the educational cess, will be carried out in the current year in the districts of Akola, Amraoti, Wun, and Ellichpur.

15. The receipts and disbursements of the department may be summarized as follows:—

Receipts and disbursements.

Receipts.

		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1888.	In the treasury ...	1,55,858	9	2						
	In the Post Office Savings Bank ...	26,843	0	8						
					1,82,701	9	10			
Amount drawn in the year from general revenues	From departmental budget grant ...	2,20,443	1	5						
	From Public Works grant... ...	29,423	8	6						
					2,49,866	9	11			
Receipts from the Educational Cess ...		...			1,02,587	6	5			
Receipts from fees and other sources.	The amount that passed through the treasury	20,417	7	0						
	That did not pass through the treasury.	55,394	15	7						
					75,812	6	7	6,10,968	0	9

Disbursements.

Direction		18,098	4	2						
Inspection		30,801	8	8						
Instruction (including all charges other than Direction and Inspection) ...		3,87,688	8	11						
					4,36,588	5	9			
Balance on 31st March 1889.	In the Treasury ...	1,36,396	1	0						
	In the Post Office Savings Bank ...	37,983	10	0						
					1,74,379	11	0			
								610,968	0	9

The balance in Government treasuries, which, as explained in previous reports, belongs to the educational cess alone, has decreased by more than Rs. 19,000. The balance in the treasury on the 31st March 1888 shown above does not agree with the sum shown as the closing balance in the last year's report, because the latter was taken from the *preliminary* figures supplied by the Comptroller in June 1888, whereas the former has been taken from his *final* accounts published in the *Residency Orders* dated 15th January 1889. This balance it is intended to utilize in the construction of school-houses.

II.—Controlling Agencies.

16. The Director was absent from the 3rd to the 17th June on privilege leave, and the Resident was pleased to appoint me to officiate for him.

During the year the Director travelled through portions of the Akola, Amraoti, Wun, Basim, and Buldana Districts, inspecting 165 schools of all classes and travelling 399 miles by rail and 797 by road.

17. In the work of inspection he was assisted by the Educational Inspector, who examined the 22 Anglo-Marathi schools and the Catholic school at Amraoti.

and inspected the two Anglo-Urdu schools, and a large number of primary schools, besides assisting in examining the high schools. He paid 226 visits to schools of all classes, travelling 1,179 miles by rail and 1,187 by road.

18. The following changes took place in the staff of subordinate inspecting officers during the past year. Mr. Waman Ganesh Paranspe, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Akola District, having been absent on three months' privilege leave, returned to duty on the 14th of June. Mr. Balkrishna Laxuman Baput, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Amraoti District, availed himself of one month's privilege leave granted him from the 15th June, and Mr. Shridhar Ramchandra Pimpalkhare, Head Master of the Anglo-Marathi School at Amraoti, acted for him. Mr. Keshava B. Palekar, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Ellichpur District, was absent on leave twice during the past year—first on privilege leave from 1st July to 9th August and again on leave on private affairs from 13th August to 9th September, and during both periods Mr. Sadasheo Govind Damle, Head Master of the Ellichpur Cantonment Anglo-Marathi School, officiated for him in addition to doing his own duties.

The work of the Deputy Inspectors.

19. The following tabular statement shows the inspection work of all the Deputy Educational Inspectors during the year under report :—

Deputy Educational Inspector.	Area of the district in square miles.	Description of schools.	No. of schools in the district on 31st March 1889.	No. of schools inspected. Once.	No. of schools inspected. Twice and more than twice.	Total No. of visits to all schools.	No. of scholars on roll on 31st March 1889.	No. examined at the first inspection.	No. of days in the district.	No. of miles travelled. By rail.	No. of miles travelled. By road.	No. of miles travelled. Total.	Distance travelled by ordinary road for each visit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Akola District	2,660	Government—Middle schools—Boys	8	5	3	11	1,071	41	185	254	1,164	1,418	4·2
		Do. —Primary schools—Boys and girls	160	142	15	172	7,995	2,821					
		Jail schools	1	...	1	2	58	6					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls	9	4	5	14	1,018	148					
		Under private management—Do. Do.	109	66	3	72	2,185	680					
		Total ...	287	217	27	271	12,327	3,696	185	254	1,164	1,418	4·2
Sub-Deputy Inspector, Akola and Amraoti Districts.	...	Government Primary schools—Boys and girls	...	52	...	52	...	1,092	95	291	419	710	4·3
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Do.	...	4	...	4	...	348					
		Under private management—Do. Do.	...	40	...	40	...	460					
		Total ...	...	96	...	96	...	1,900	95	291	419	710	4·3
Buldana District	2,804	Government Middle schools—Boys	4	3	1	6	867	...	160	5	1,149	1,154	5·6
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls	103	61	30	131	5,394	2,335					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girl	91	65	...	65	1,647	754					
		Total ...	198	129	31	202	7,908	3,089	160	5	1,149	1,154	5·6
Basim District	2,958	Government Middle schools—Boys	1	1	..	1	330	...	187	...	1,340	1,340	10
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls	57	55	1	58	2,828	1,283					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	78	75	...	75	1,071	686					
		Total ...	136	131	1	134	4,229	1,969	187	...	1,340	1,340	10
Amraoti District	2,759	Government Middle schools—Boys	6	4	...	4	1,095	23	175	240	824	1,064	4·1
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls	116	84	...	84	6,387	3,613					
		Jail schools	1	1	...	1	60	60					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls	7	6	...	6	876	637					
		Under private management—Do. Do.	123	105	...	105	2,608	1,881					
		Total ...	253	200	...	200	11,026	6,214	175	240	824	1,064	4·1
Sub-Deputy Inspector, Akola and Amraoti Districts.	...	Government Primary schools—Boys and girls	...	51	1	53	...	943	75	56	477	533	6
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls	...	4	...	4	...	...					
		Under private management—Do. Do	...	23	...	23	...	264					
		Total ...	...	78	1	80	...	1,207	75	56	477	533	6
Wun District	3,907	Government Middle schools—Boys	2	...	2	7	411	...	193	...	1,572	1,572	9
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls	54	7	48	115	2,370	1,355					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	44	43	5	53	596	392					
		Total ...	100	50	55	175	3,377	1,747	193	...	1,572	1,572	9
El chpur District	2,623	Government Middle schools—Boys	3	3	...	3	481	...	139	...	1,035	1,035	6·2
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls	86	66	20	107	4,088	1,794					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Do.	6	4	2	9	544	233					
		Under private management—Do. Do.	47	44	1	46	1,137	527					
		Total ...	142	117	23	165	6,250	2,554	139	...	1,035	1,035	6·2
Dep t Educational Inspector, Hindustani Schools, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	17,711	Government Middle schools—Boys	2	3	1	a 7	89	48	200	1,359	1,300	2,659	8·4
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls	70	60	10	a 109	3,323	1,449					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Do.	9	2	7	19	707	348					
		Under private management—Do. Do.	10	7	...	a 18	196	58					
		Total ...	91	72	18	153	4,315	1,903	200	1,359	1,300	2,659	8·4
		Grand Total ...	...	1,090	156	1,476	...	24,279	1,409	2,205	9,280	11,485	...
		Total for 1887-88 ...	...	1,002	108	1,332	...	23,606	1,343	1,779	8,486	10,265	...

a Includes visits paid to Anglo-Marathi and Marathi Schools.

Owing to a light monsoon and little rain during the rest of the year, the touring season was a very favourable one, and the inspecting officers were therefore free from the interruptions caused by the weather, which had hindered them in the previous year, and were able to go through their inspection duties continuously and in comfort.

Accordingly, the returns show for each district, except Ellichpur, a satisfactory increase in the number of visits paid to schools, the number of days away from head-quarters, and the number of miles travelled. The Deputy Inspectors of Akola, Basim, and Wun, are well up to the mark. Those of Amraoti and Buldana come comparatively short, but they did better than they did the year before. The return for Ellichpur alone shows a falling off as compared with the return of the previous year, which was caused by the Deputy Inspector's absence on leave for two months, when no full-time substitute could be conveniently appointed. Mr. Laxman Govind Rishi, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Basim District, deserves special mention for having, in addition to his own district work, helped the Buldana Deputy Inspector, who had expressed his inability to complete his inspections without assistance.

Mr. Rishi was directed to examine some of the schools in the Mehkar Taluk, and accordingly he examined 12 Government primary and 11 indigenous schools, spending 24 days in the Buldana District and travelling 281 miles by road. That additional work does not appear in the above statement, which shows only the work done by each Deputy Inspector in his own district.

The Deputy Commissioners express their entire satisfaction with the work done during the past year by the Deputy Educational Inspectors.

Visits of district officers and their assistants.

20. The number of visits paid by the Deputy Commissioners and their assistants to schools in their districts is shown below :—

Officers.	Akola.	Buldana.	Basim.	Amraoti.	Wun.	Ellichpur.	Total number of visits.	
							1888-89.	1887-88
Deputy Commissioners..	19	15	36	18	18	10	116	176
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	28	32	20	33	5	11	129	162
Tahsildars... ...	144	56	53	61	24	76	414	391
Total ...	191	103	109	112	47	97	659	729

Every district shows a falling off in the number of visits paid by the Deputy Commissioners, and the total number of visits in the districts taken collectively has fallen from 176 in 1887-88 to 116 in the year under report.

The largest number of visits was paid by the Basim Deputy Commissioner, whose visits were only three less than in the previous year. He paid as many as 36 visits, and in his remarks on the Deputy Educational Inspector's annual report he writes: "I had my tour cut up by having to constantly return to head-quarters on other duties. I made a point of visiting every Government school I came near in my marches and all the indigenous schools in villages I passed through."

The visits paid by Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners have increased in the Buldana, Amraoti, and Wun Districts, and slightly decreased in the Akola and Basim Districts. Ellichpur shows only 11 visits, against 59 in 1887-88, and the Deputy Educational Inspector ascribes the falling-off to the unusually large number of visits paid in 1887-88 by Mr. Manikshah Ratanji Dustur, who was the Extra Assistant Commissioner.

The number of visits paid by Tahsildars has fallen off considerably in the Buldana, Amraoti, and Wun Districts, and risen very satisfactorily in the Ellichpur, Basim, and Akola Districts. In the Basim District the Tahsildars' visits have risen in number from 14 to 53. The Tahsildars of the Ellichpur and Daryapur Taluks in the Ellichpur District are commended for the number of their visits to schools, and all the Tahsildars of the Akola District are highly spoken of for the active interest they have taken in the schools in their respective taluks. Mr. Krishnarao Hari and Mr. Ganesh Bapuji, Tahsildars of the Akola and Jalgaon Taluks respectively, have been conspicuous for the good work they have done in the cause of education.

Municipal and school committees.

21. The municipal committees would seem to be as active as ever in the interests of their schools, and in particular the committees at Akola and Khamgaon are reported to be managing the schools entrusted to them with unabated energy.

22. The number of visits paid by school committees to schools during the last five years is shown below:—

District.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87	1887-88.	1888-89.
Akola	116	106	110	140	228
Buldana	102	94	68	163	97
Basim	73	51	98	135	194
Amraoti	216	64	119	110	85
Wun	56	74	61	78	61
Ellichpur	128	147	136	132	119
Total ...	691	536	592	758	784

Akola and Basim show a substantial increase in the number of visits paid by school committees, and all the other districts show a considerable falling-off. It would seem that the districts in which the school committees do most are those in which the Tahsildars are most active in visiting the schools.

In the Akola District, while some committees are reported as indifferent, there are others that have rendered very useful assistance to schools during the past year, and the Akola Deputy Commissioner writes: "The school committees visited schools much oftener during the year as compared with the preceding two years, and generally they are said to be taking more interest in their work."

In all the districts there are committees who look more or less after their schools and the number of such is increasing, but the majority have still the old charges brought against them of indifference and uselessness. Their indifference is generally ascribed, and correctly no doubt, to their ignorance, which they cannot help, the generality of the members being, in the words of one of the Deputy Inspectors, *unglorified with the light of learning*. But Mr. Nicholetts, as Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpur, puts the case for the committees in a light in which it has not, I think, been put before. He writes: "The school committees, I see, in this district are remiss in their duties. * * * * The real fact is that up to the present day they have not grasped the idea that the schoolmaster of a village school is a servant of the public, and that they (in committee) have to look after him and assist and point out mistakes he makes. The masters themselves do not quite know their position and do not like the interference of the committee, as it is generally constituted of kunbis. It must be carefully pointed out to them that they should not side with village fashions (*sic!*), but keep aloof and show that they are open to correction by remarks made by the school committees. The committees cannot be expected to take an interest in a school when the master shows his contempt for the committee." It is only too likely, I fear, that, as Mr. Nicholetts means to say, some masters are given to putting on airs and thereby discouraging the committees. But such drawbacks are only temporary. In a few years the school committees will have become useful bodies.

Committees or members who have rendered assistance

I give below the names of the school committees or particular members reported to have given real assistance to schools during the year :—

District	Names of school committees or individuals
Akola ...	Yadavrao of Pinjar; Anandrao Deshmukh of Barsi Takli; Jayaram, Patel of Sanglud, Tukaram, Patel of Mahan; Narayan, Patel of Donada; Gabusing, Jamadar of Akot; Mukundrao, Deshmukh of Mundgaon; Balkisan Das of Akol kheid, Jago Prasad of Akoli, Dattoba of Keliveli, Maruti, Pandya of Danapur, Gangaramsing of Panaj; Aba, Patel of Takli Viro, Rambaji, Patel of Pahurjira, Bapurao Pandia of Alusna, Balwantrao, Deshmukh of Janori, Kushalrao, Deshmukh of Andura, Ganesh Gadyaji, Pandya of Gaigaon, Mhasaji, Patel of Batwadi, Devidaslala of Paturda, and Bapusaheb, Jagirdar of Toonki.
Buldana ...	The committees at Malkapur, Biswa, Warkheid, Fattekhelda, Deulghat, Sowna, Amrapur, Dhar, and Mera Buzroog.
	Individuals—Khan Bahadur Kaji Badruddin, Special Magistrate, Malkapur; Chandrabhan, Patel of Warkheid; Amritrao of Swana, and Harji *wald* Narayan, Patel of Fatehkhelda.
Basim ...	Nagorao Bhagrao, President of the School Committees at Pophali and Palshi.
Amraoti ...	The committees at Murtazapur, Mangrul Dastgir, Burroor, Badnera, Dattapur, Varah, and Kowtha.
Wun ...	The committees at Khalamb, Babulgaon, Ner, Wun, and Manikwada.
Ellichpur ...	The committees at Shirusgaon Bund, Shirusgaon Kusba, Brahmanwada, and Babhali.

III.—University Education.

Berar University scholars

23. The following statement shows the number of students holding Berar scholarships in the Colleges of the Bombay Presidency on the 31st of March last and at the close of the previous year :—

Names of colleges	No of scholars on 31st March		No. who passed during the year			
	1888.	1889	P E	First B. A	Second B A	Total.
Deccan College ...	4	3	...	1	...	1
Grant Medical College ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Fergusson College ...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	7	..	1	...	1
Total for 1887 88 ...			1	...	...	1

One student passed the first B.A. examination.

Two students in the Previous Examination class—one in the Deccan College, and the other in the Fergusson College—failed, but have been allowed to retain their scholarships, as the first has been reported by the Principal of his college to have been ill in the college hospital and therefore unable to appear for the examination, and the second to have failed through exceptional and unavoidable circumstances. Of the students from our two high schools who did not hold Berar scholarships, Mr. Hari Balkrishna Talvalkar graduated in Arts, and Mr. Ramchendra N. Mudholkar in Medicine, and four passed the first B.A. examination.

IV.—School Education—General.

(a)—*Secondary Schools.*

24. The following table gives the usual particulars of attendance and cost of all the secondary schools in the province for the last two years:—

Attendance and cost of secondary schools.

No. of institutions on 31st March 1888.	No. of institutions on 31st March 1889.	Schools.	No. on roll on 31st March 1888.	No. on roll on 31st March 1889.	Average No. on roll monthly during 1887-88.	Average No. on roll monthly during 1888-89.	Average daily attendance during 1887-88.	Average daily attendance during 1888-89.	Direct expenditure from Provincial Revenues. 1887-88.	Direct expenditure from Provincial Revenues. 1888-89.	Direct expenditure from Fees. 1887-88.	Direct expenditure from Fees. 1888-89.	Direct expenditure from Town and Municipal Funds and Subscriptions. 1887-88.	Direct expenditure from Town and Municipal Funds and Subscriptions. 1888-89.	Direct expenditure from Total. 1887-88.	Direct expenditure from Total. 1888-89.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost. 1887-88.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost. 1888-89.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to Provincial Revenues. 1887-88.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to Provincial Revenues. 1888-89.
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	1	Akola High School ..	135	137	126	122	100	104	9,738 4 4	10 048 5 5	1,537 3 9	1,758 0 9	...	...	11,275 8 1	11,806 6 2	89 7 10	96 12 4	77 4 7	82 5 10
1	1	Amrsoti High School	195	206	173	177	147	154	9,411 9 7	8,591 14 8	1,777 9 0	2,548 4 0	...	...	11,189 2 7	11,140 2 8	64 10 10	62 15 0	54 6 5	48 8 11
24	24	Middle or Anglo-Vernacular schools.	4,249	4,255	4,216	4,181	3,115	3,276	47,649 13 11	44,436 15 9	10,022 7 7	12,829 14 5	1,182 6 10	1,291 10 2	58,854 12 4	58,558 6 4	13 15 5	14 0 1	11 4 10	10 10 6
		Total ..	4,579	4,598	4,515	4,480	3,362	3,534	66,799 11 10	63,077 3 10	13,337 4 4	17,136 3 2	1,182 6 10	1,291 10 2	81,319 7 0	81,505 1 2	18 0 2	18 3 1	14 12 9	14 14 0

Both high schools show a slight increase in the number on the roll on the 31st of March last and in the average daily attendance during the year.

The attendance at the Akola High School is considerably less than at the High School in Amraoti, because, as mentioned in the last two annual reports, the former is not properly fed by the middle class schools, which have been allowed to teach a standard of the high school course, and of such schools there are now five in West Berar.

The cost of the Akola High School was a little higher than in 1887-88, because during the first two-and-a-half months of that year I acted for the Director who was absent on privilege leave, and the whole of my salary for that period was charged to *Direction.*

The Amraoti High School shows a considerable reduction in the cost to provincial revenues and a slight decrease in the cost per pupil to Government.

In the Anglo-Vernacular schools, which show a slightly increased attendance, the cost to provincial revenues was less, but the total cost of educating each pupil came to a little more than in 1887-88 through a falling-off in the average monthly number on the rolls.

High schools

25. The following table gives the results of the examinations in the last two years of all the classes in the two high schools :—

High Schools.		Matriculation Class.					Standard X.				Standard IX.				Standard VIII.				Total.				
		On roll *	Examined	Passed.	Berar scholarship won	Prizes gained.	On roll *	Examined	Passed	Prizes gained	On roll *	Examined	Passed.	Prizes gained.	On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained.	On roll *	Examined.	Passed	Berar scholarship won.	Prizes gained.
Akola	1887-88	33	13	6	2	2	21	21	14	7	41	29	19	5½	42	31	20	4	140	96	59	2	18½
	1888-89	32	11	8	1	3	20	19	14	5	36	29	24	2	47	35	29	6½	135	94	75	1	13½
Amraoti	1887-88	30	14	11	1	3	33	21	18	1	53	35	20	3½	72	44	32	5	188	113	81	1	12½
	1888-89	29	12	9	2	4	32	31	14	3	55	47	32	5	79	53	39	3½	195	143	94	2	11½
Total	1887-88	63	27	17	3	5	57	44	32	8	94	64	39	8	114	74	52	9	328	209	140	3	31
	1888-89	61	23	17	3	7	52	50	28	8	91	76	56	7	126	88	68	10	330	237	169	3	32

* In the beginning of the official year.

Matriculation.

26. The results of the matriculation examination were again very satisfactory. The number of candidates sent to the examination last year from the two high schools was less by four than the number sent in 1887, but the number that passed was the same.

Eleven boys appeared for the examination from the Akola High School and 12 from the High School at Amraoti, against an aggregate of 27 from the two schools the previous year, and 17, or 76 per cent., passed, eight passing from Akola, and nine from Amraoti. The total number of candidates who appeared for the examination from all parts of the Bombay Presidency and from the adjoining districts was 3,178, and 914, or 26·2 per cent., passed. The success achieved by the Berar high schools was therefore very marked.

The first in the order of merit of the passed Berar candidates was a student of the Akola High School. He passed within the first 50 in the matriculation list and was awarded one of the Berar scholarships. The other two scholarships were won by the Amraoti High School. The "Sinclair Prize" was won by a student of the Akola High School who matriculated with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit.

Seven of the successful candidates have joined the Arts Colleges, and one has joined the Grant Medical College. He passed from the Akola High School,

and is the third student from that institution who has taken up the study of medicine. The *Bombay Educational Record* for March last has published a list of the schools which sent up the 50 highest on the matriculation list, and the Akola High School appears as one of them.

Results of the examination of the lower classes.

27. The examinations of the classes studying under the 10th, 9th, and 8th standards in the two high schools were held simultaneously at Akola and Amraoti in the month of October.

In the Akola High School the number examined was the same as in the previous year, but the number and percentage of passes were greater, being 67 and 80·7 respectively, against 53 and 63·8 in 1887-88. In the Amraoti High School the number of examinees rose from 99 to 131, and the number of passes from 70 to 85, but the percentage of passes fell from 70·7 to 64·8.

The classes in the Akola High School won 7 out of 10 first prizes and 6½ out of 15 second prizes, the remaining 3 first and 8½ second going to Amraoti.

High school scholarships and exhibitions.

28. The competitive examination for the high school scholarships of 10 rupees each for special proficiency in the vernacular languages was held on the 3rd and 4th January. Twenty-nine competitors appeared for the examination, but four only obtained the necessary number of marks and were awarded scholarships. One scholarship was therefore vacant at the end of the year. All the 35 exhibitions attached to the high schools were filled on the 31st of March last.

Boarding-houses

29. The following is a comparative statement for the last two years of the returns of the boarding establishments attached to the high schools :—

Locality.		No of boarders on 31st March		Average monthly No of boarders during		Average monthly cost for each boarder					
		1888.	1889.	1887-88.	1888-89	1887-88.			1888-89		
						Rs	a.	p	Rs	a	p
Akola ...	Hindus ..	21	28	21	22	5	1	10	4	15	9
Amraoti . .	Hindus .	31	34	29	30	5	4	9	5	10	1
	Muhammadans .	10	14	9	10	3	3	5	2	12	10

The number of boarders has slightly increased in both institutions, but while at Akola, with an increase of one in the average monthly number of boarders, the cost per boarder has fallen from Rs. 5-1-10 in 1887-88 to Rs 4-15-9, at Amraoti, with a similar increase of one, the cost has risen from Rs. 5-4-9 to Rs 5-10-1. This would show, as was remarked in the report for 1886-87, that the number of pupils whose parents are comparatively rich must be greater in the Amraoti High School than the number at Akola.

The Muhammadans, it will be observed, continue to board at a comparatively small cost.

As reported in 1886-87, the arrangements in these institutions for the preservation of order and discipline have been for many years, and still are, as follows :—

Each boarding-house is under the general supervision of an assistant master who is called the Superintendent, and who prepares monthly returns of the institution under him, which are forwarded to the Director's Office. The internal

affairs of each boarding-house are managed by a committee of boarders appointed by the boarders themselves. One member of the committee is elected head manager, and his duties are to supervise the work of the other members, to preserve order, and to report to the Superintendent all cases of misconduct.

The Training College boarding-house, particulars of which will be found further on, is conducted on a system exactly similar.

Middle class schools.

30. The Anglo-Marathi school at Malkapur still continues to teach two high school standards, *viz.*, the 8th and 9th, which are the first and second standards of the high school course. Its class under the 9th standard was examined last October with the pupils of the high schools studying the same standard, and its 8th standard class was examined by the Educational Inspector at the time of his annual inspection of the school. The result of the examination of its 9th standard pupils was, four only passed—a very insufficient result for a school of its size and importance.

There are also six Anglo-Marathi schools which are allowed to teach the first of the high school standards, *viz.*, the 8th. Their classes under that standard were examined in October with the classes of the high schools under the same standard, and the results are shown in the following statement:—

Name of school.	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. examined.	No. passed.
Ellichpur Cantonment Anglo-Vernacular school ...	7	4	11	10
Basim do. do. ..	8	4	6	6
Mehkar do. do. ...	8	3	7	2
Jalgaon do. do. ...	7	2	2	2
Balapur do. do. ...	...	...	6	1
Murtazapur do. do. ...	...	...	5	4
Total ...	43	19	51	35

The results are very disappointing. Three schools only passed a fair percentage of the number examined, and one only, *viz.*, the Ellichpur Cantonment school, rendered a fair account in the number of pupils presented for examination.

The results shown by the remaining schools are only a little better than complete failure.

The consequence has been that these schools, with the exception of the Ellichpur Cantonment school, have not been able to give anything like adequate support to the attendance at the high schools, and this is an important matter as their function in the scheme of education is to feed the high schools. They are the chief middle class schools in the province, and as long as their efforts were confined to teaching the middle school standards, they largely supplied the high schools every year with fresh pupils, but since they have been allowed to teach a high school standard, their supplies of pupils have seriously diminished.

The high schools have now to depend almost solely on the Anglo-Marathi schools in the towns of Akola and Amraoti and on the less important middle schools in the districts. The Akola High School is especially at a disadvantage, as five out of the seven schools teaching high school standards are in West Berar. As there are two high schools, the object in allowing middle schools to teach high school standards has never been apparent to me. I am aware that middle schools have another function besides that of feeding high schools, *viz.*, to meet the demand for English education, and that demand is met by the three middle school standards, each of which includes English. In the 11th paragraph of his review of the last Annual Report on Public Instruction in Berar, the Resident, referring to the middle class schools, remarks that the payment of subscriptions for an English class by the public at Malkapur, Basim, Mehkar, and Jalgaon is a satisfactory sign that the people appreciate the advantages of a knowledge of English and are willing to pay for it, and that this form of self-help deserves the best encouragement.

I would respectfully point out that it is not in middle schools, but in certain primary schools, that a class for instruction in English has been opened, the extra cost being borne by the people, and that the public subscriptions in the towns named by the Resident are to meet part of the cost of teaching, not a class in English, but a high school standard in the middle schools, and I fail to see any advantage accruing from the arrangement. The argument used in favour of it is that, if the people choose to pay to have a high school standard taught at their own doors, it is fair to allow them to do so. But, in reply, it may fairly be asked, to what purpose? The education of a boy so far only is not in itself sufficient to fit him for any position except the humblest, and it is only reasonable to suppose that there must be many boys who, if they had been sent to the high school entrance examination in the 7th standard, would have passed and proceeded to matriculation, and whose progress has been barred by failing to pass the 8th standard from their middle schools.

The examination results show that the schools have not the requisite teaching power for the higher work undertaken by the head masters and that consequently the subscribers get very little for their money. Any improvement it seems needless to expect, for the teaching power will naturally diminish as the expenditure on middle class schools is reduced.

Results of the examinations in the standards of the middle school course.

31. The results of the examinations in all the standards of the middle school course are compared with those of the previous year in the following statement:—

Year.	Staandard VII.		Standard VI.		Standard V.		Total.	
	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. examined.	No. passed.
1887-88	218	143	363	185	556	258	1,187	586
1888-89	245	165	413	221	574	299	1,232	685

The results for the year under report are a marked improvement on those for the year previous. There is an increase in the number of examinees and of passes under every standard, and the percentage of passed boys on the total number examined has risen from 49·3 to 55·6. This is satisfactory, as since 1885-86 the percentage has decreased each year, having fallen from 57·6 in 1885-86 to 54·4 in 1886-87 and to 49·3 the year before last.

Middle class school exhibitions.

32. There are 123 exhibitions tenable in the middle class schools, of which 119 are ordinary exhibitions of Rs. 4 each, and four of Rs. 5 each are special for Muhammadans in the Anglo-Urdu schools of Akola and Amraoti. On the 31st of March last six only were vacant.

High school entrance examination.

33. The high school entrance examination in the 7th standard was held at Akola and Amraoti in the week commencing on the 12th November last. The Anglo-Vernacular schools sent up 166 candidates—75 to Akola and 91 to Amraoti. Of the 75 boys examined at Akola 52 passed, and of the 91 who appeared at Amraoti 71 were successful. As usual the schools at Akola and Amraoti sent up the largest number of successful candidates, 19 boys having passed from Akola and 24 from Amraoti. The Anglo-Marathi schools at Khamgaon, Talegaon, Yeotmal, and Karanja and the Akola Anglo-Urdu school did well, especially the Talegaon school, but the results of the other schools were disappointing.

(b)—*Primary Schools.*

Extension of primary education.

34. There is an increase of one in the number of schools for boys, thirteen new Government schools having been opened and twelve closed during the year. The number of pupils at Government schools has increased by 324.

The number of municipal schools for boys remained unchanged, but the number of pupils attending them has risen from 2,064 to 2,153.

Schools for boys under public management.

35. The following is a comparative statement of the number of boys' schools and of pupils attending them on the 31st of March last and at the close of the preceding year :—

District.		No. of schools on 31st March		No. of scholars on 31st March		Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.		Average daily attendance.	
		1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Akola ...	Government ...	145	147	7,401	7,617	7,312	7,337	5,091	5,167
	Municipal ...	6	6	872	878	846	840	618	625
Buldana ...	Government ...	95	98	4,951	5,211	4,697	4,939	3,447	3,512
Basim ...	Do. ...	54	55	2,576	2,768	2,665	2,620	1,831	1,888
Amraoti ...	Do. ...	115	111	6,253	6,190	6,632	6,131	4,944	4,449
	Municipal ...	4	4	689	731	684	698	500	511
Wun ...	Government ...	53	53	2,435	2,340	2,389	2,370	1,695	1,702
Ellichpur...	Do. ...	82	81	4,128	3,942	4,120	3,885	2,727	2,645
	Municipal ...	6	6	503	544	528	496	379	375
Total ...	Government ...	544	545	27,744	*28,068	27,815	27,282	19,735	19,363
	Municipal ...	16	16	2,064	2,153	2,058	2,034	1,497	1,511
	Grand total ...	560	561	29,808	30,221	29,873	29,316	21,232	20,874

* Includes 16 pupil-teachers attending some of the primary schools.

If we look to the figures for Government schools only, the Akola and Buldana Districts alone show increased numbers under each head of the table. Basim comes next, showing an increase in the number of schools and scholars on the 31st of March, but a falling-off in the average monthly number on the rolls.

The other three districts show a large decrease in the number of pupils and also in the average monthly number on the rolls.

The Ellichpur District shows the largest fall in the number of pupils, and the Amraoti District the greatest falling-off in both the monthly and daily attendance.

In the preceding year all the districts, except Buldana, showed a serious falling-off in the attendance at Government schools, which was attributed, rightly or wrongly, to the enhanced scale of fees which had been recently introduced. Whatever the cause or causes may have been, the Akola, Buldana, and Basim Districts have apparently recovered from the effects, and the other districts would seem to be still suffering. The Deputy Inspector of the Buldana District reports: "The opposition which the introduction of the enhanced rates of fees had met with in some places, and which had told unfavourably on the attendance at the schools, gradually gave way to reason, and the people became reconciled to the new measure. The policy of Government to encourage and foster private enterprise by means of liberally-framed grant-in-aid rules was made more

widely known than before." The reports on other districts give one to understand that the effect of the increased fees in discouraging attendance at the schools is still seen in some places, and the Deputy Commissioner of the Ellichpur District, reviewing the report of his Deputy Educational Inspector, writes: "He brings forward the question of enhanced fees and shows that it has had a deteriorating effect as the number of scholars has decreased. The new scale of fees, I believe, was to be tried in selected schools, but in this district it appears to have been made applicable to all primary schools. This was probably a mistake which I hope the Director will see remedied."

Mr. Nicholetts has evidently failed to note that clause (*d*) of the new fee rules authorizes Deputy Commissioners to exempt from the operation of the new rules primary schools in such localities as deserve exceptional treatment in consideration of their poverty or backwardness, and he would seem to have overlooked Colonel Mackenzie's reasons for not exempting any schools in the Ellichpur District, which were quoted in the Report on Public Instruction for 1887-88 and referred to by the Resident in his review of the report as particularly judicious.

It is satisfactory to find that, while the returns from three districts are unfavourable, the total of the column under the second head, *viz.*, "No. of scholars on 31st March," compares favourably with the corresponding total for the preceding year.

The three municipalities are shown to have raised the attendance at their schools.

Proportion of schools to towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls.

36. The number of towns and villages in each district with a population of 500 and more souls and without schools will be seen from the following statement:—

District.	No. of towns and villages of population of 500 and more souls.	No. of towns and villages having public or private schools.	No. of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have schools public or private.	No. of towns and villages having population of 500 and more souls which have no school of any kind.
Akola	310	211	175	135
Buldana	251	168	141	110
Basim	212	119	92	120
Amraoti	257	215	138	119
Wun	232	89	70	162
Ellichpur	129	112	96	33
Total ...	1,391	914	712	679

This statement when compared with a similar one presented two years ago in the report for 1886-87 shows that, while in each district the number of towns and villages having schools has increased, yet in two districts, *viz.*, Amraoti and Wun, the number of towns and villages possessing a population of 500 and more souls, and having no schools of any kind, has risen in the one district from 113 to 119 and in the other from 149 to 162.

The four remaining districts show progress, Akola having reduced the number of its towns and villages of 500 souls and more without schools from 144 to 135, Buldana from 123 to 110, Basim from 145 to 120, and Ellichpur from 42 to 33; and, if we take the province as a whole, it is satisfactory to find that the total of each column in the statement compares favourably with the corresponding total for 1886-87, the second column showing a rise from 766 to 914, the third a rise from 675 to 712, and the fourth a fall from 716 to 679.

The Buldana Deputy Educational Inspector writes :—

"There are 251 towns and villages in the district having a population of 500 and more souls, of which 141 have schools either Government or private, and there remain 110 villages whose educational wants have to be provided for. In 1887-88 there were 126 such places. So during the year under report fair progress has been made in spreading education."

Expenditure on primary schools under public management.

37. The following statement shows the total expenditure and the cost of educating each pupil in the municipal and departmental primary schools in all districts :—

District.	Fee receipts.	Expenditure: Provincial revenues.	Expenditure: Educational cess.	Expenditure: Municipal fund.	Expenditure: Other local funds.	Expenditure: Total.	Cost of educating each pupil: Total cost.	Cost of educating each pupil: Cost to provincial revenues.	Percentage of expenditure from provincial revenues to the total expenditure on Government schools.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Akola ... Govt.	8,821 15 0	18,642 0 0	21,570 11 2	300 0 0	3,913 5 8	44,426 0 10	6 0 8	2 8 7	41
Akola ... Municipal.	1,191 4 0	...	1,281 14 0	2,556 11 8	790 14 0	4,629 7 8	5 8 2	...	...
Buldana—Government	6,271 8 3	13,390 0 0	13,557 2 11	...	4,366 8 11	31,313 11 10	6 5 5	2 11 4	42
Basim— Do.	3,258 15 6	10,080 0 0	6,762 0 7	...	1,978 14 8	18,820 15 3	7 2 11	4 4 10	53
Amraoti... Do.	8,212 14 9	15,750 3 1	20,603 9 10	...	4,564 5 3	40,918 2 2	6 10 9	2 9 1	38
Amraoti... Municipal	1,021 0 0	...	1,254 9 3	1,254 9 3	611 0 0	3,120 2 6	4 7 6	...	...
Wun—Government ...	2,646 9 0	7,870 0 0	6,041 15 6	...	1,483 12 3	15,395 11 9	6 7 11	3 5 1	51
Ellichpur Do.	5,334 5 0	12,990 0 0	7,710 3 0	...	2,371 0 3	23,071 3 3	5 15 10	3 5 6	56
Ellichpur Municipal	640 2 6	...	2,293 1 4	2,293 1 4	471 0 0	5,057 2 8	10 3 1	...	...
Total ...	37,498 10 0	78,722 3 1	81,075 3 7	6,404 6 3	20,550 13 0	1,86,752 9 11	6 5 11	2 10 11	45·3
Total for 1887-88 ...	33,054 9 9	77,276 0 0	75,811 9 6	5,361 1 11	18,032 6 10	1,76,481 2 3	5 14 6	2 9 5	43·7

The statement shows not only a very large increase in fee receipts and in the total expenditure, but also a rise in both the total cost and cost to provincial revenues of educating each pupil, and the proportion of the total expenditure on Government primary schools borne by provincial revenues is shown to have risen from 43·7 to 45·3. The increased expenditure was caused by the strengthening of establishments and by a much larger outlay on repairs to school buildings than in 1887-88.

Results of examinations.

38. The results of the examinations by the inspecting officers of primary schools under public management are given below :—

District.	No. of pupils examined.	No. passed under Standards: I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI	Total.	Percentage of passes.
Akola	5,036	1,098	831	705	381	111	16	3,142	62·4
Buldana	3,184	755	527	378	232	79	28	1,999	65·9
Basim	1,515	381	264	203	106	26	19	999	65·9
Amraoti	4,395	1,086	788	564	372	77	23	2,910	66·1
Wun	1,615	349	255	176	75	21	...	876	54·2
Ellichpur	2,447	559	440	332	199	43	3	1,576	64·4
Total ...	18,192	4,228	3,105	2,358	1,365	357	89	11,502	63·2
Total for 1887-88 ...	18,084	4,608	3,282	2,113	1,261	312	32	11,608	64·1
Total for 1886-87 ...	17,973	4,302	3,041	2,138	1,134	289	24	10,928	60·8

In the figures under the first four standards the pupils in the primary classes of middle class schools have been included. The results are disappointing. Although the total number examined in the past year was 18,192 against

18,084 examined in 1887-88, yet the number of passes was less by 106, and the percentage of passes fell from 64·1 to 63·9. In the Akola District the falling-off is very marked. That district presented the largest number of pupils for examination, the number being 5,036 against 4,830 in the preceding year, and yet its total number of passes and percentage of passes fell from 3,177 and 65·7 respectively in 1887-88 to 3,142 and 62·4. Amraoti shows an increased number and percentage of passes, but its total number of pupils examined was less than in the previous year. Basim did better, for though it passed fewer boys under the 1st and 4th standards, yet its number of pupils examined and the total number passed rose from 1,465 and 982 respectively in 1887-88 to 1,515 and 999 in the year under report. Buldana was the most successful district, and may be considered to have made steady progress, for it shows increased numbers in every column except under the 1st standard. Its number of pupils examined rose from 3,044 in 1887-88 to 3,184, and its total number of passed pupils from 1,928 to 1,999, and its percentage of passes from 63·3 to 65·9.

The more advanced districts having come short, the very noticeable falling-off in the Wun and Ellichpur Districts scarcely calls for remark. But though the results of the examinations were not, on the whole, as good as might have been wished, it is satisfactory to find that the total results under Standards III, IV and V, compare favourably with the totals shown for the preceding two years, and that by far the largest number of failures occurred under the 1st and 2nd standards.

The large increase in the number of passed pupils under the 6th standard is also very satisfactory, and shows that the number of primary schools rising to that standard is increasing. In the last annual report, Amraoti and Wun were shown to be the only districts without schools teaching the 6th standard, and now Amraoti comes second in the number of its successful pupils under that standard. Ellichpur passed the same number as in the previous year, but in the Akola, Buldana, and Basim Districts, the 6th standard classes surpassed the previous year's results.

The examinations of last year were the first in the revised standards of study which had been introduced into the schools towards the end of 1887, and to that, no doubt, may be attributed the larger number of the failures in the examinations. These standards differ from the previous ones in teaching subjects useful to villagers in the ordinary routine of daily life, such as easy book-keeping, reading and writing of bonds, petitions, &c., and simple sanitary rules. The Deputy Educational Inspector of the Akola District writes:—

"The revised standards of study were in full force during the year. The introduction of Marathi book-keeping and reading and writing of bonds and petitions has been received with great favour by the villagers. A Marathi translation of Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer is now taught as a reading book in the 4th standard. These useful subjects will be much prized, and their popularity will increase, as they will be taught with more intelligence when the masters obtain greater experience."

Teaching of English in primary schools

39. In the report for 1887-88, it was stated that during the year a teacher of English had been appointed in each of the primary schools at Burrur, Badnera, Buldana and Mangrul Dastgir, the inhabitants of each place having promised to keep a class of not less than 15 boys in their school, and having paid in advance into the treasury Rs. 180, being the fees for one year of 15 pupils at one rupee each per mensem.

On similar terms, a class for instruction in English was opened, in the year under review, in the primary school at Shirasgaon Kasba. Accordingly, on the 31st of March last, there were in all five primary schools in the province having special classes for instruction in English, the cost being borne by the villagers.

The four classes which had been opened in 1887-88 were examined in the past year, for the first time, in English by the District Deputy Educational Inspectors. Thirty-eight pupils were examined under Standard V, and thirty-two under Standard VI, and twenty-five passed each standard.

40. The following statement shows the number examined and passed in each school :—

Name of school.	Standard V.		Standard VI.		Total.	
	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. examined.	No. passed.
Buldana Marathi School ...	8	6	5	3	13	9
Burrur do ...	7	7	10	9	17	16
Mangrul Dastgir do ...	13	6	11	8	24	14
Badnera do ...	10	6	6	5	16	11
Total ...	38	25	32	25	70	50

Considering the short time the classes had been under instruction, the results were satisfactory, and what was sanctioned as an experiment promises to be a success. Within the current year two more primary schools have been allowed to open a special class for English, the inhabitants in each case having paid Rs. 180 into the treasury.

Bonuses to teachers.

41. The totals of sums awarded as bonuses to deserving teachers in the six districts during the past year are shown in the following statement :—

District.	Bonuses awarded in															
	Departmental Schools.								Municipal Schools.				Total.			
	Primary classes in Anglo-vernacular schools.				Primary schools for boys and girls.				Primary schools for boys and girls.							
	No. of teachers.	Amount.			No. of teachers.	Amount.			No. of teachers.	Amount.			No. of teachers.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Akola ...	2	17	0	0	35	501	0	0	7	123	8	0	44	641	8	0
Buldana ...	10	110	0	0	38	495	8	0	...	..			48	605	8	0
Basim ...	3	23	8	0	16	217	8	0	...	...			19	241	0	0
Amraoti ...	7	86	0	0	62	839	8	0	11	166	0	0	80	1,091	8	0
Wun ...	5	63	8	0	10	128	8	0	...	...			15	192	0	0
Ellichpur ...	8	96	0	0	20	257	8	0	5	78	0	0	33	431	8	0
Total ...	35	396	0	0	181	2,439	8	0	23	367	8	0	239	3,203	0	0
Total for 1887-88.	29	332	8	0	199	2,763	0	0	15	220	0	0	243	3,315	8	0

These rewards are given only to deserving teachers in departmental and municipal schools. The statement shows that the bonuses awarded last year came to less than the total of the sums awarded during the previous year. The decrease is owing to the falling-off in the number of deserving teachers in Government primary schools, and to the smaller sums, in consequence, awarded as bonuses in those schools.

It will be observed that in the departmental primary schools the number of deserving teachers fell from 199 in 1887-88 to 181 in the year under report, and the total of sums awarded as bonuses from Rs. 2,763 to Rs. 2,439-8-0. On the other hand, municipal primary schools and the primary classes of the Anglo-vernacular schools show a substantial increase under each head.

The results of the examinations of the departmental primary schools in the past year have been shown to have been unsatisfactory, due partly to the schools having been examined for the first time in the revised standards of study, and hence the decrease in the bonuses earned by the teachers.

The examinations are now very searching, and the rules for awarding bonuses are strictly observed. The Akola Deputy Educational Inspector writes:—

"The orders of the Director of Public Instruction on the subject were strictly followed, and no teacher was granted the reward unless his work was exceptionally good."

And the Buldana Educational Inspector remarks in his report:—

"Recommendations for bonuses are made only for approved work, and not for merely passing the requisite number of pupils."

Jail schools.

42. In the Akola Jail the number of convicts under instruction on the 31st of March last was 58, against 37 at the close of the preceding year.

The Deputy Educational Inspector held his annual examination of the school on the 10th of August, and 29 convicts, all adults, were present. Two were examined under the 2nd standard, and one acquitted himself satisfactorily, and the other failed completely. Twenty-five, most of whom had been recently admitted, were examined under the 1st standard, and the Deputy Educational Inspector reports on them as follows:—"I put one and all of these to test in the portions they were said to have finished. I was favourably impressed with what I saw, considering the shortness of the time they receive instruction, the advanced age at which they commence to learn, and the class of people from which they come, together with the fact that they had no previous training whatever. I visited the school again on the 4th of March last, and it made the same impression on me as at the time of the first examination."

About the Amraoti Jail school the Deputy Educational Inspector writes as under:—

"I visited the jail school on the 21st September, when out of the 69 convicts on the roll 59 attended. * * * A paid master, with the aid of two convicts, manages the school. The school is held one hour daily. The convicts generally are of a class of people whom it is not an easy task to instruct. Under the circumstances any regular standards, or any systematic training, is out of the question. Modi and Balbodha writing and reading, and a little of arithmetic, have been attempted. This is all that could be done. Some convicts had previous instruction. The most advanced among the pupils could read, with more or less difficulty, some lessons from the 3rd Berar Book without, of course, much understanding, and could write from the reading book tolerably, and some of them did easy sums in addition and multiplication. The lower class read 2nd book, and could write a little from the same, as well as do a sum in addition and subtraction. The lowest class consisted of beginners, the most advanced of whom could read words and easy sentences. I am of opinion that the hour devoted daily to instruction has been well spent by the convicts."

Schools aided by fixed monthly grants.

43. On the 31st of March, there were four schools under private management, and aided by fixed monthly grants. They are shown in the following table with particulars of monthly and daily attendance, &c:—

No.	Name of School.	No. on roll on 31st March.	Average No on rolls monthly	Average daily attendance	Sanctioned monthly grant.	No. of pupils passed in the primary standards.
					Rs.	
1	Akalkot (Akola) Poor Boys' School..	37	37	24	16	10
2	Buldana Mission School ...	31	28	23	10	8
3	Amraoti do ...	104	118	91	50	48
4	Amraoti Mission Female School ...	18	17	13	16	7
	Total ...	190	200	151	92	73

The Akalkot Poor Boys' School continues under the management of Mr. Vishwanath Narayen Shastri, but it is not now the successful school it once was.

The returns for the last two years show that it has been steadily going down. It receives a fixed monthly grant of Rs. 16, of which half is contributed by the Akola Municipality.

On the 31st of March it had a roll of 37 pupils, against 42 at the close of the previous year, and 47 on the 31st of March 1887. The annual examination was held in October, and out of 16 pupils examined under the first three standards, 10 passed, against 24 and 14 respectively in the previous year. In 1886-87, 19 boys passed out of 36 examined. The Deputy Educational Inspector writes:—

"The other school started in the same locality continues to injure its interests. The smart rivalry between these schools has not damped the spirits of the indefatigable old gentleman, and signs have begun to appear that he will hold his own in spite of all endeavours to put him down."

About the Buldana Mission School the Deputy Educational Inspector writes:—"This school, which is managed by the Church Mission Society, receives a fixed monthly grant of Rs. 10. It had 31 pupils on its rolls at the end of March last, against 29 at the end of March previous, and passed 8 pupils, against 7. The school has not been doing as well as it should."

The Amraoti Mission School for boys continues to receive a fixed monthly grant of Rs. 50 from Government, and is doing well, though it appears to have fallen off slightly during the past year. The number on its roll fell from 126 to 104, and the number of its successful pupils at the yearly examination from 55 to 48. It was examined in August by the Deputy Educational Inspector, who writes:—

"The establishment of masters appears to be qualified, and numerically adequate to the wants of the school. * * * The house accommodation is very good. Discipline has been well maintained, and the children treated kindly. I am of opinion that the school affords easy means of instruction to the poor people residing in and about the camp, who, but for this school, might not have been able to provide for the instruction of their children."

Of the Mission School for girls at Amraoti, the Deputy Educational Inspector reports as under:—"On the 31st of March last, 18 pupils were on the roll, against 28 at the end of the previous year, showing a fall of 10, which is too large. The school obtains Rs. 16 a month from Government as a grant-in-aid. I examined the school on the 21st September 1888, when 20 pupils were on the roll The school was not found to be in quite a good condition Instruction appeared to be indifferent. The attendance was unsteady and irregular." The Deputy Inspector's report is as unfavourable as his report the previous year was, and yet, it is satisfactory to find, the school showed slightly better results in last year's examination. While none passed the 1st standard against 3 in 1887-88, 4 passed the 3rd standard against none in 1887-88, and under the 2nd standard the number of passes was the same, *viz.*, 3, and the total number of passes last year was, therefore, greater by one.

There are three other schools aided by fixed monthly grants, but as they are for European and Eurasian children, they will be treated of in Section VII.

Indigenous schools.

44. The next table shows the number of indigenous schools, pupils examined in them, and grants earned by their masters during the year under report:—

District.	No. of indigenous schools on 31st March 1889.	No. of indigenous schools inspected and examined during 1888-89.	No. of pupils examined.	No. of schools which earned grant and prizes during 1888-89.				No. of pupils under each standard who earned grants-in-aid.						Amount of grants earned.			
				No. of indigenous schools which earned proficiency and capitation grants including prizes.	No. of indigenous schools which earned other than proficiency grants besides prizes.	No. of schools which earned prizes only.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	Total.	Proficiency.	Capitation.	Other grants for prizes, maps, furniture, &c.	Total.
														Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	108	110	1,164	94	...	14	108	426	223	94	37	...	780	1,868 11 6	848 1 6	156 6 6	2,873 3 6
Buldana ...	90	75	844	71	...	4	75	319	157	70	33	...	579	1,181 0 0	638 4 0	106 8 7	1,925 12 7
Basim ...	78	75	686	61	...	5	66	193	122	49	6	1	371	821 2 6	264 0 0	60 14 0	1,146 0 6
Amraoti ...	121	121	2,128	86	1	9	96	269	182	91	11	...	553	1,524 11 0	873 4 10	143 8 0	2,541 7 10
Wun ...	43	48	392	43	...	3	46	140	61	24	6	...	231	471 15 0	121 8 0	39 6 0	632 13 0
Ellichpur ..	47	47	545	40	...	6	46	179	95	49	35	...	358	827 13 0	487 10 0	93 12 0	1,409 3 0
Total ...	487	476	5,759	395	1	41	437	1,526	840	377	128	1	2,872	6,695 5 0	3,232 12 4	600 7 1	10,528 8 5
Total for 1887-88...	390	360	4,635	267	40	35	342	1,152	621	316	108	2	2,199	5,249 12 0	2,480 14 0	449 2 3	8,179 12 3

In the light of the policy of Goverment to help private enterprise in the field of education, and to avoid competing with it, the advance shown under almost every head of the table is as satisfactory as it is remarkable. The number of schools has risen since the 31st of March 1888 from 390 to 487, and the number of scholars from 4,635 to 5,759.

The number of schools which earned grants and prizes was greater by 128 than in the previous year, and the total value of grants earned shows an increase of Rupees 2,348-12-2.

The Amraoti District shows the greatest number of schools and of pupils, and Akola earned the largest amount in grants.

The Buldana District, which made very satisfactory progress during the past year, comes third.

The substantial increase under each important head of the table gives just reason to believe that the village communities see more and more clearly every day the advantages which education offers, and the wisdom of giving their children the use of them.

Unfortunately for the character of the schools, the increase in their number does not mean so many new schools added to the number existing at the close of the previous year; it means so many in excess of the number that collapsed during the year.

The ephemeral condition of these schools is still very general, and little reliance can be placed on them. There can be no doubt, however, that their migratory tendencies are slowly but steadily diminishing, and that, as educational agents, they are gradually becoming more reliable.

The untrained ignorant Pantojees are, year by year, quietly giving place to young men who have been taught in our schools, and who are better qualified to support themselves by earning grants, and thereby to be independent of the fees too often promised and withheld by the villagers. The Amraoti Deputy Educational Inspector writes:—"The indigenous schools are annually increasing. The apparent reason is that even when the people fail to pay the promised fees, an average good master is sure of obtaining a fair support from Government in the shape of grants-in-aid, and as the grants-in-aid are being made more liberal, these schools have kept pace with the same."

Physical education.

45. The following table shows the number of gymnasia under each district teacher, the number

visited by each during the year, and the average number of days he halted at each place at each visit:—

District.	Circle of the gymnast.	No. of gymnasia on 31st March.		No. of gymnasia visited during the year.	Average No. of days of halts at each place at each visit.
		1888.	1889.		
Akola ...	1. Schools in the Akola, Khamgaon and Balapur Taluks, excluding those in the town of Akola ...	43	49	49	2·8
	2. Schools in the Akot and Jalgaon Taluks	61	74	64	2·5
Buldana ...	1. Schools in the Chikhli and Mekhar Taluks	16	18	17	9·2
	2. Schools in the Malkapur Taluk ..	13	20	20	6·4
Basim ...	1. Schools in the Basim Taluk and 10 schools in the Mangrul Circle ...	25	28	28	5·7
	2. Schools in the Pusad Taluk and 6 schools in the Mangrul Circle ...	30	28	14	5·8
Amraoti ...	1. Schools in the Amraoti ahd Murtazapur Taluks, excluding those in the town of Amraoti ..	51	63	66	6·9
	2. Schools in the Chandur and Morsi Taluks	64	49	40	5·4
Wun ...	1. Schools in the Yeotmal and Darwha Taluks	15	17	17	8
	2. Schools in the Wun and Kelapur Taluks, and 8 schools in the Yeotmal Taluk	15	22	22	9
Ellichpur...	1. Schools in the Ellichpur Taluk ...	27	27	27	5
	2. Schools in the Daryapur Taluk ...	37	31	31	5·5
	Total ..	392	426	395	

On the 31st March last, there were 426 gymnasia, against 392 at the end of the previous year, and the number visited during the year was 395, against 381 in 1887-88.

The district reports testify to the steady progress being made in physical education, and to the satisfactory work of the teachers.

The Ellichpur Deputy Educational Inspector writes:—"This important branch of education has been receiving due attention. **** The gymnasts raised contributions (amounting to Rs. 99-15-9) at several places, which are laid out in furnishing the necessary apparatus. At the time of my annual inspection, I make the boys go through physical exercises, and award prizes, consisting of books, to the best boys in each class, by way of encouragement." And the Akola Deputy Educational Inspector remarks in his report:—"The recent circular of the Commissioner for measuring and weighing the boys before they commence to make use of the play-ground has been brought into force as much as possible."

Employment under Government.

46. Five candidates were examined last year in the subjects of Standard VI. in accordance with Rule III of the Resident's Book Circular No. IX of 1882, and four of them passed and obtained certificates. Six others applied for and obtained certificates of having

passed higher standards at the examinations held in the high schools. One hundred and twenty-six of the students and ex-students of our schools got employment under Government during the year, on salaries varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25 a month, of whom 82 were given appointments in the Educational Department, 27 in the Civil and Revenue Departments, and 17 in other departments. Three others were employed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, 1 by a municipal committee, and 13 by private individuals.

Classification of pupils by race or creed.

47. The following is a comparative statement for the past five years of the pupils in Government and Municipal schools classified according to race or creed:—

Schools.	Christians.		Hindus.										Muhammadans.		Parsees.		Others.		Total.
			Brahmins.		Kunbi.		Low caste.		Other Hindus.		Total.								
	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	
Government — High schools, Boys	...	...	241	7·02	19	5·5	1	·2	46	13·4	307	89·5	35	1·02	1	·2	...	...	343
Government — Middle schools, Boys	8	·1	1,718	40·3	444	10·4	104	2·4	1,659	38·9	3,925	92·2	315	7·4	7	·1	...	...	4,255
Government — Primary schools, Boys	4	·01	2,792	9·9	7,803	27·8	1,257	4·4	11,661	41·5	23,513	83·7	4,539	16·1	7	·02	5	·01	28,068
Government — Primary schools, Girls	...	...	140	14·08	125	12·5	7	·7	444	44·6	716	72	278	27·9	...	...	...	...	994
Municipal schools, Boys	5	·2	322	14·9	114	5·2	54	2·5	958	44·4	1,448	67·2	692	32·1	7	·3	1	·04	2,153
Municipal schools, Girls	...	...	65	22·8	20	7·01	...	...	127	44·5	212	74·3	73	25·5	...	...	...	...	285
Total ...	17	·04	5,278	14·6	8,525	23·6	1,423	3·9	14,895	41·2	30,11	83·4	5,932	16·4	22	·06	6	·01	36,098
Total for 1887-88 ...	22	·06	5,161	14·4	8,590	24·1	1,392	3·9	14,631	41	29,776	83·6	5,773	16·2	11	·03	20	·05	35,600
Total for 1886·87 ...	34	·09	5,368	14·6	8,940	24·2	1,344	3·6	15,461	41·9	31,113	84·3	5,708	15·5	11	·03	20	·05	36,886
Total for 1885·86 ...	16	·05	5,008	14·4	8,459	24·3	1,177	3·4	14,806	42·5	29,450	84·7	5,292	15·2	20	·06	3	·008	34,781
Total for 1884·85 ...	28	·08	4,796	14·8	8,430	25·9	·903	2·8	13,319	41	27,448	84·5	5,006	15·4	16	·05	...	...	32,498

Comparing this statement with the similar one given in the last report, I find that Brahmins have increased in number in all classes of schools, while the number of Kunbis has slightly decreased. Other castes are more numerously represented in schools of all classes except Government middle schools, which show a slight decrease. The number of low caste pupils in the high schools remains the same, and is slightly less in Government middle and municipal primary schools, but in Government primary schools it has risen from 1,220 to 1,257. There has been a rise in the attendance of Muhammadan boys at schools of all classes, and the number of Parsees has risen from 11 to 22. Comparing the figures for girls' schools, I find that the number of Brahmin girls has increased in Government schools, and slightly decreased in municipal schools, and the number of Kunbi girls has fallen off in the former, and slightly risen in the latter, while the number of Hindu girls of other castes has increased in both Government and municipal schools.

There are no girls of the low castes in municipal schools, but in Government schools the number has risen from 5 to 7. The total attendance of Hindu girls has decreased by 3.

The most satisfactory figures in the statement are those for Muhammadan girls, the number of whom, in municipal schools, has risen from 68 to 73, and in Government schools from 212 to 278.

Professions, &c., of the parents or guardians of pupils.

48. The next statement compares the number of pupils attending Government and municipal schools, who are the children of cess-payers, with the number of pupils whose

parents or guardians do not pay the cess:—

Schools.			Cess payers.	Non-cess-payers.					Total.
				Government-servants.	Merchants.	Agriculturists.	Others.	Total.	
High schools—Boys ...		...	116	97	24	5	101	227	343
Middle schools—Boys ...		...	1,582	675	815	274	909	2,673	4,255
Primary Schools. Boys ...	Government	...	14,222	1,356	3,851	3,458	5,181	13,846	28,068
	Municipal	...	321	268	597	172	795	1,832	2,153
Girls ...	Government	...	249	92	229	122	302	745	994
	Municipal	...	10	54	60	33	128	275	285
	Total	...	16,500	2,542	5,576	4,064	7,416	19,598	36,098

The statement shows diminished attendances of the children of cess-payers at high and middle schools, and also at Government and municipal schools for girls, and larger attendances at Government and municipal primary schools for boys. Under "non-cess-payers" a slight falling off is to be observed in the number of pupils whose parents or guardians are Government servants, but the columns under "Merchants" and "Agriculturists" show a substantial increase. The total number of cess-payers rose, during the year under report, from 16,274 to 16,500 and of non-cess-payers from 19,326 to 19,598.

Social position of the parents or guardians of pupils.

49. The following is a comparative statement of the wealthy, middle and poor classes as represented in Government and municipal schools:—

Class of school.			Richer classes—with an income of Rs. 5,000 a year and upwards.	Percentage.	Middle classes.	Percentage	Poor classes—income of Rs. 200 a year and under.	Percentage.	Total.
High schools—Boys—Govt. ..			11	3·2	215	62·7	117	34·1	343
Middle schools—Boys—Govt. ...			126	2·9	1,410	33·1	2,719	63·9	4,255
Primary schools	Boys	Government	316	1·1	7,061	25	20,691	73·7	28,068
		Municipal...	32	1·4	535	24·8	1,586	73·6	2,153
	Girls.	Government.	10	1	205	20·6	779	78·3	994
		Municipal...	14	4·9	76	26·6	195	68·4	285
	Total ...		509	1·4	9,502	26·3	26,087	72·2	36,098
Total for 1887-88 ...			722	2	9,012	25·3	25,866	72·7	35,600

The number of pupils, in the high schools, belonging to the rich classes remained unchanged during the year, but decreased considerably in all other schools, except municipal girls' schools. The middle classes show a satisfactory increase in all schools except Government schools for girls, but the poorer classes are, as in previous years, a large majority in all schools except the high schools.

School-houses.

50. The building of a new school-house for the Mehkar Anglo-Marathi-school was begun last year, and it is hoped that it will be completed by the end of the current year. The new building for the Anglo-vernacular school at Yeotmal, which was completed in 1887-88, was made over to the department. The new school-house for the Akola Anglo-Marathi school has not yet been begun.

Besides the school-houses shown in the following table to have been completed in the Akola District, nine other buildings were finished, but they have not been included in the table, as they have not been made over to the department.

The following table shows the number of school-houses which were completed, and the number under construction, during the year under report, and the total expenditure incurred in each district:—

District.	No. of schools.		Cost (including additions and alterations to existing schools.)		
	Completed.	Under construction.	Rs.	a.	p.
Akola	5	2	18,746	10	11
Buldana	1	1	8,751	12	4
Basim	2	...	5,870	1	10
Amraoti	5	4	16,098	15	2
Wun	5	...	3,040	12	4
Ellichpur	3	3	7,941	15	11
Total ...	21	10	60,450	4	6

The above sum of Rs. 60,450-4-6 includes Rs. 26,581-3-9 paid from general revenues, Rs. 30,751-13-3 from the educational cess, Rs. 236-3-6 from municipal funds, and Rs. 2,881-0-0 from subscriptions.

51. Repairs to school-houses were executed at a cost of Rs. 17,231-5-10, against Rs. 13,460-4-2 in the preceding year, Rs. 2,795-11-11 being spent from general revenues, Rs. 13,344-6-3 from the educational cess, Rs. 430-3-0 from fees, Rs. 483-6-8 from municipal funds, and Rs. 177-10-0 from subscriptions.

School libraries and apparatus.

52. Books and maps supplied to Government schools during the year under report were as follows:—

Schools.	Cost. Rs. a. p.
Secondary schools	793-9-9
Primary schools	2,038-7-0

The Marathi and Hindustani periodicals mentioned in the last year's report continued to be supplied to the more important vernacular schools. Copies of Parts XXIII and XXIV of the Indian Art Journal were supplied to the secondary schools and the Training College. Furniture of the value of Rs. 7,620-2-5 was supplied during the year to all classes of schools.

V.—School Education, Special.

Institutions for training teachers.

53. The statistics for the past year of the Training College, and the pupil-teachers attached to vernacular schools, are compared in the following table with those of the preceding year·—

Years.		No of students at the end of the year					Average No of students on roll during the year			No. of students examined in the first year's course and certificate examinations.												No. of students who obtained employment		
		Marathi side		Hindustani side.						First year's course.						Certificate Examination.								
										Examined			Passed.			Examined.			Passed					
		Stipendiary.	Free.	Stipendiary	Free.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side	Total	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side	Total	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.
1887-88	Students of the College	58	6	15	1	80	55	16	71	25	7	32	19	6	25	22	7	29	10	6	16	12	2	14
	Pupil-teachers in other schools	19				19	18	.	18	14		14	4		4	.		.	.			11	.	11
	Total	77	6	15	1	99	73	16	89	39	7	46	23	6	29	22	7	29	10	6	16	23	2	25
1888-89	Students of the College	60	3	15	..	78	60	15	75	34	9	43	32	7	39	23	6	29	11	1	12	13	3	16
	Pupil teachers in other schools	20				20	18		18	19		19	7		7	..	.	.	.	..	..	5	.	
	Total	80	3	15	.	98	78	15	93	53	9	62	39	7	46	23	6	29	11	1	12	18	3	21

The difference in the attendance is so slight as to call for no remark. A marked improvement is to be observed in the results of the first year's course, as the number of students examined and the number passed were respectively·62 and 46, against 46 and 29 in the preceding year. But the results of the certificate examination were very unsatisfactory, even less satisfactory than the unsatisfactory results of the previous year, as the number examined and the number passed were respectively 29 and 12, against 29 and 16 in 1887-88. On the Marathi side 23 students were examined and 11 only passed, and on the Hindustani side 6 only were examined and 1 passed. The only cause assigned for such a complete failure on the Hindustani side is that the examination papers were unexpectedly difficult.

54 The experiment of attaching a training class of five stipendiary pupil-teachers to each of five selected town schools has not yet proved a success. The classes were first opened in 1885, and the results, hitherto, have been far from satisfactory.

In the year under report 19 pupil-teachers were examined in the first year's course of the Training College, and 7 only passed—four from Burrur in the Amraoti District, and three from Umarkhed in the district of Basim. The other schools which have been selected to train pupil-teachers are the schools at Mehkar, Chandur Bazaar, and Darwha, in the Buldana, Ellichpur, and Wun Districts respectively, and each failed to pass any of its pupils. The Deputy Commissioner of Buldana recommends the transfer of the class at Mehkar to Malkapur. It will probably be advisable to move also the other two classes to more efficient schools.

55. So far the training classes have not answered our expectations, and the reason lies, no doubt, in the novelty of the measure. A little more experience is all that is needed to show where the classes may be most advantageously located, and to devise improvements in the methods of training It may also be found necessary to raise the stipends slightly to attract a better class of pupils. The measure itself is a sound and practical one, and the best that can be devised, in the condition of the province, for making good the deficiencies in the annual supply of

masters from the Training College, and it gives effect to the spirit, if not exactly to the letter, of the recommendation of the Education Commission as regards the localization of training schools.

The recommendation is "that the supply of normal schools, whether Government or aided, be so localized as to provide for the local requirements of all primary schools, whether Government or aided, within the division under each inspector." Berar forms one division of inspection, smaller, I suppose, than any, of the three divisions of the Bombay Presidency, and it is divided into six districts, each under a Deputy Educational Inspector.

It may be doubted whether a normal school in each district would be sufficiently attended, and the Director, Mr. Jatar, has recently reported to you that the wants of the province as regards masters for primary schools will be sufficiently met by the Training College and the training classes which have been attached to selected town schools. After those classes have been brought into successful working order, it will be easy, if necessary, to enlarge them by additional scholarships.

56. The college sent out 21 students as teachers, against 25 in the preceding year, and 34 in 1886-87. The falling-off is owing to the decreasing results of the certificate examinations.

Examination for entrance into the Training College

57. The entrance examination was held on the 12th of November 1888, at the head-quarters of each district, under the superintendence of the Deputy Educational Inspector. The candidates were, as usual, examined in the 4th standard.

The following table shows the number of candidates examined, and the number that passed and joined, from each district:—

District	Number examined.			No passed.			Number of those that joined.		
	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total	Marathi side	Hindustani side.	Total	Marathi side	Hindustani side.	Total.
Akola	39	8	47	29	5	34	24	4	28
Buldana	7	3	10	3	2	5	2	2	4
Basim	3	1	4	2	1	3	1	1	2
Amraoti	9	3	12	4	2	6	4	1	5
Wun	10	...	10	4		4	4	...	4
Ellichpur	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total ...	69	18	87	43	11	54	36	9	45

Comparing the statement with the similar one given in the last annual report, I find that Akola is the only district that has advanced. It sent to the examination 47 candidates and passed 34, against 42 and 19 respectively the preceding year, and, as will be seen from the statement, it passed nearly twice as many as all the other districts taken together did. Each of the districts, except Akola, shows a marked falling-off, and consequently the total number of candidates sent to the examination was 87 only, against 116 in 1887-88. But the total number of successful candidates was less by three only than the aggregate of the previous year, and the number that joined the Training College shows a decrease of four only,—the deficiencies in other districts having been made good by the largely increased percentage of passes in Akola The Basim Deputy Educational Inspector writes:—"As remarked last year, very few pupils from our schools wish to enter on the life of a schoolmaster, and hence it is that though there is not a paucity of pupils who could pass the admission test into the college, very few appear as candidates for the same."

58. The year ended with a roll of 59 Hindu and 25 Muhammadan boarders The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,113-13-6, and the total expenditure to Rs 3,113-10-0, leaving a balance of 3 annas 6 pies on the 31st of March. The average monthly charge for each Hindu boarder was Rs. 4-3-6, and for each Muhammadan Rs. 3-4-4.

Boarding houses.

59. It has already been stated that the system of order and discipline in the Training College boarding house is the same as in the boarding houses attached to the high schools.

Moral training.

In para. 15 of his review of the last annual report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Resident remarks that "in the Training Colleges under the management of the Educational Department, every effort should be made to secure teachers of moral worth as well as of literary attainments." As the Training College trains pupils up to the 6th standard only for masterships on small salaries in primary schools, it draws its pupils from the poorest classes by the offer of monthly scholarships, or a free education.

Steeped in ignorance as the poorest classes are, it is not to be expected that they should have any clear perception of moral worth, or any developed sense of right and wrong, or that the minds which the Training College teachers have to mould should be of a readily impressionable nature. But none the less on that account has the duty of giving the pupils such a moral training as they are capable of receiving been overlooked; and, accordingly, the prescribed course of training will be found a very sufficient adaptation of the means to the end. And in all classes of schools, careful attention has, from the first, been directed to the moral, as well as to the intellectual, education of the pupils. For years, the printed forms for inspection reports have required the inspecting officers to describe the condition of the primary schools as regards the appearance, the manners, and the punctuality of the pupils; and the text-books in use in these schools, and in the middle schools, have been either specially prepared or selected with the view of conveying moral lessons "suited to the understanding of students at different stages of moral growth," and as these lessons occur at intervals after lessons on other subjects, they have the freshness of novelty, and are likely, therefore, to be more impressive than a daily lesson, in regular course from a moral text book, would be.

In the high schools, the course of reading extends to literature of the highest class, which cannot fail to influence for good the minds of the pupils.

It is not possible, as the Education Commission observed, to secure that every teacher shall be a man of such moral character as to lend weight to his precepts, but to insure, as far as possible, that teachers take sufficient advantage of the opportunities afforded by the text-books of "instilling moral principles and habits into the minds of their pupils," inspecting officers have been directed, in accordance with the recommendation of the Education Commission, to make careful inquiry when inspecting schools "whether the boys have had their attention directed to the moral significance of the lessons they have read," and "to see that the teaching and discipline of every school are such as to exert a right influence on the manners, the conduct and the character of the children."

60. The Training College does not train English teachers for secondary schools, and as the number of such schools is small, the want of any special provision for training their teachers has not been felt. The masters employed in the middle and high schools are either matriculates and graduates from Bombay, or men who have matriculated from our own high schools, and they have, as a rule, proved sufficiently competent. Our two high schools have sup-

Training of teachers for secondary schools

plied the department with a large number of efficient teachers, and there can be no doubt, I think, that the superior discipline and the improved methods of management and teaching, which the pupils in the high schools have daily before them, make those institutions good training schools. But as in the Education Commission's report great importance is attached to a systematic training of teachers for secondary schools, and as the Government of India's Resolution on Sir Alfred Croft's review on education directs "that the men entrusted with the education of the youth of the country should be of unquestionable character, trained to habits of teaching and capable of maintaining a high standard of discipline and morality in schools," Mr. Jatar has recently submitted to you a proposal to attach experimentally, for three years, to one of the provincial high schools a training class of five matriculated students with monthly stipends of Rs. 10 to be trained to habits of teaching, and instructed in discipline and morals by the head master.

Drawing.

61. The results of the first grade examination of the Bombay School of Art belong properly to the present official year, but as the examinations have hitherto been held in the first week of the official year, the results have been given yearly in the report for the year preceding.

I regret to be obliged to report an almost complete failure in this year's examination, the Amraoti High School obtaining three certificates only, the Training College one, and the Akola High School none. The only reason I can give for such a fall from the satisfactory results of the past year, when the Akola High School obtained 17 certificates and the Amraoti High School 11, is that the examination was held on an important Hindu holiday. Several students were, in consequence, absent from the examination, and those who were present were doubtless unsettled, and, while drawing, thought more about their holiday than their work.

Drawing is now one of the subjects of the certificate examination of the Training College, and to obtain a certificate, students must pass in drawing.

It has already been stated that subjects useful to the people in their daily concerns have been introduced into the new standards of study for primary schools, and at page 234 of Sir Alfred Croft's review on education, Berar is mentioned as one of the provinces in which "the standards have been revised in the sense contemplated by the Commission, by the introduction of mensuration, and other subjects of practical utility."

Industrial training.

62. Berar being a small agricultural province without any large towns has no important manufactures, and its industries are only the ordinary trades necessary to every settled community, and they are carried on in a very rough and primitive fashion.

I need not enter here into the circumstances which, a few years ago, led to the cry throughout India for a more general provision of technical instruction, or into the general subject of technical education in this country. It will be sufficient to state that the cry having been raised in Berar as elsewhere, the desirability of establishing some system of industrial training in the province was generally admitted, and the subject was definitely brought under official consideration three years ago by Mr. Fuller, an American Missionary, who submitted to the Commissioner a plan for a special artizan school in Akola.

Mr. Fuller's scheme led to several proposals which were submitted to the Government of India, which finally sanctioned Mr. Fuller's as the cheapest and most practical, granting, at the same time, a sum of Rs. 600 for initial outlay on plant and tools, and sanctioning, for two years, monthly grants of Rs. 227 for maintenance and Rs. 60 for scholarships.

Mr. Fuller's scheme is a very unambitious one, adapted to the present condition of the province, its object being to make Berar artizans more capable and

skilful workmen, and to teach trades to boys of other than the artizan classes who may desire to avail themselves of the advantages of an industrial training.

It was put into force by the opening of the Akola industrial school on the 21st of January last. The institution being the first of its kind in the province, every step, at first, had to be taken cautiously, and, during the first two and a half months, little progress could be made beyond organizing the establishment and the classes, and determining the best method of management. On the 31st of March, there were 45 pupils on the rolls of the school, of whom 14 were being taught carpentry, 4 shoemaking, 2 smithery and 25 tailoring. The same puplis were also divided into four classes under instruction in the four primary standards, 31 under the 1st standard, 6 under the 2nd, 4 under the 3rd, and 4 under the 4th. The General Superintendent is a practical man from America, who is both a skilled carpenter and smith, and he has next to him an American teacher of carpentry. The general management of the school is under Mr. Fuller.

The Deputy Commissioner of Akola, in his remarks on the Deputy Educational Inspector's annual report, writes as under:—

"An industrial school was established at Akola in January last. In this school, which has been sanctioned tentatively for two years, the pupils are taught carpentry, shoe-making, blacksmith's work and tailoring, and in my opinion it fully supplies, for the present at least, the requirements of the district. It only remains for the people to avail themselves of the benefits of the institution."

VI.—Female Education.

Government and municipal schools for girls.

63. The following statement gives the necessary information regarding all Government and municipal female schools in the province:—

Districts.		No. of schools on 31st March.		No. of scholars on 31st March.		Average No. on roll during		Average daily attendance.		Fees collected during		Expenditure.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.
		1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.		
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	Government ...	13	13	376	378	328	363	230	228	58 6 0	65 11 6	2,147 12 8	5 14 8
	Municipal ...	3	3	123	140	120	132	76	76	5 14 0	6 5 6	1,049 15 8	7 15 3
Buldana ...	Government ...	6	5	199	183	183	186	101	107	31 2 0	31 9 9	1,610 14 3	8 10 8
Basim ...	Do. ...	1	2	29	60	29	60	16	44	5 14 9	8 4 9	261 12 3	4 5 9
Amraoti ...	Do. ...	5	5	174	197	171	183	120	128	38 12 6	36 5 0	1,233 0 6	6 11 1
	Municipal ...	3	3	158	145	160	153	126	91	33 14 0	33 5 6	1,363 0 0	8 14 6
Wun ...	Government ...	1	1	33	30	27	31	19	21	5 2 6	7 8 6	169 12 0	5 7 7
Ellichpur..	Do. ...	4	5	121	146	121	153	79	105	17 0 6	21 9 9	1,129 12 9	7 6 1
	Total ...	36	37	1,213	1,279	1,139	1,261	767	800	196 2 3	210 12 3	8,966 0 1	7 1 9
											Total for 1887-88 ...	8,325 0 10	7 4 11

On the 31st of March, there were 37 schools and 1,279 pupils, against 36 and 1,213 respectively at the end of the previous year.

The average monthly number on the rolls has risen from 1,139 to 1,261, and the average daily attendance from 767 to 800.

There are three schools under trained schoolmistresses who have been brought from Poona, *viz*, the Akola Municipal Marathi girls' school, the Municipal Marathi girls' school No. 1 in Amraoti, and the Government female school at Anjangaon. The first two are the best attended girls' schools in the province, and continue to be favourably reported on for progress and efficiency. The two Government schools at Allegaon and Keliveli in the Akola district, each of which continues to be taught and managed by the wife of the master of the local boys' school, have been very successful, and the mistresses have continued to merit the praise bestowed on them in the last annual report for efficiency, and for the interest they not only take, but cause others to take, in their work.

Of the Hindustani girls' school at Karinja in the Amraoti District, the Educational Inspector reports that it continues to be the best school in the province as regards studies, and, in attendance, is inferior only to the Akola and Amraoti schools. In the other districts female education has not advanced so satisfactorily, but the Hindustani girls' school at Mangrul Pir in the Basim District, which was opened last November, is reported to be doing well, and the Marathi girls' school at Deulgaon Raja has a large attendance, and passed a satisfactory number of pupils. The Yeotmal Marathi female school has also shown satisfactory results.

Female education in Berar is entirely carried on by school agency, and is therefore restricted to teaching young girls, as there is no zenana mission in the province.

The present state of female education.

64. The present state of female education in the province is shown in the following statement:—

Institutions.	No. of institutions.	No. of pupils attending			No. of passes in standards					
		Female schools.	Boys' schools	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	Total.
Government schools ...	31	994	170	1,164	138	65	32	22	11	268
Municipal do. ...	6	285	1	286	55	30	15	6	6	112
Aided do. ...	4	68	66	134	8	9	9	...	1	27
Unaided do. ...	1	30	3	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	42	1,377	240	1,617	201	104	56	28	18	*407
Total for 1887-88 ..	48	1,361	211	1,572	200	102	74	36	2	414

* Includes the number of girls who passed the several standards in boys' schools.

The statement when compared with the similar one in the last annual report shows an increase of one in the number of Government schools, and a decrease of three in the number of aided schools. The attendance is shown to have risen from 1,572 to 1,617, but the number of passes has fallen from 414 to 407, owing to a considerable falling-off under the 3rd and 4th standards. It is, however, satisfactory to observe the large increase in the number of passes under the 5th standard.

VII.—Education of Special Classes.

(a) Europeans and Eurasians.

65. The Akola European and Eurasian school was closed in August as several children had left the station, and the attendance had become very small. On the 31st of March, therefore, there were only two schools in the province for European and Eurasian children, with an attendance of 37 pupils, against 45 at the same schools at the end of 1887-88.

The attendance at the Amraoti Catholic school was very fluctuating, as, in some months, the number of pupils on the roll was 34, and, at the end of the year, it had fallen to 21, or 12 boys and 9 girls.

The Educational Inspector inspected the school, and examined the pupils in the four primary standards, and out of 22 examined, 17, or 11 boys and 6 girls, passed, some passing under each standard.

The Yeotmal Anglican school was at a disadvantage last year owing to the resignation, in June, of the head master Mr. Chase and the number of months that passed before a qualified teacher could be found to succeed him. During those months the school was only kept up by the assistance of two lady residents of the station, and was, therefore, not ready for examination when visited by the inspecting officers. In January two qualified schoolmistresses were appointed, and the school was put again into proper working order. The school is maintained by the European and Eurasian residents of the station, and a committee of three manage its affairs and look after its interests.

(b) Muhammadans. Statistics of Hindustani schools.

66. The statistics of Government and municipal Hindustani schools are given in the following table :—

District.	No. of schools on 31st March.						No. of scholars on 31st March.						No. of pupils examined and passed under standards															
	1888.			1889.			1888.			1889.			I.		II.		III.		IV.		V.		VI.		VII.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Akola. Govt. ...	17	...	17	17	...	17	755	...	755	777	...	777	132	89	88	46	125	80	61	32	42	26	34	19	17	10	497	302
Akola. Municipal	3	1	4	3	1	4	315	25	340	287	30	317	57	28	41	26	80	50	50	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	128
Buldana—Government	14	2	16	15	2	17	728	63	791	731	62	793	131	58	71	29	65	34	49	27	20	11	7	5	...	...	343	164
Basim—Government	4	..	4	4	1	5	232	...	232	255	34	289	42	28	33	24	18	13	17	10	..	...	...	.	...	...	110	75
Amraoti. Govt. ...	15	2	17	15	2	17	770	86	856	769	92	861	138	88	83	60	64	35	50	28	14	10	5	3	6	4	360	228
Amraoti. Municipal..	2	1	3	2	1	3	159	42	201	183	42	225	52	41	30	21	16	13	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	..	111	87
Wun—Government.	4	..	4	4	..	4	139	...	139	142	...	142	26	17	8	6	13	10	3	3	4	2	...	...	...	..	54	38
Billichpur. Govt. ...	9	2	11	9	3	12	463	62	525	463	87	550	109	64	66	38	52	30	26	13	8	4	...	...	...	...	261	149
Billichpur. Municipal	2	.	2	2	...	2	176	...	176	165	..	165	23	8	17	10	14	12	11	8	10	6	...	...	...	...	75	44
Total ...	70	8	78	71	10	81	3,737	278	4,015	3,772	347	4,119	710	421	432	260	456	277	280	157	98	59	46	27	23	14	2,039	1,215
Total for 1887-88 ...													636	434	474	374	354	252	218	164	59	35	21	14	17	10	1,778	1,283

The number of schools is shown to have risen from 78 to 81, and the number of pupils from 4,015 to 4,119; and if we add 35 boys studying in the Amraoti high school, and 2,065 studying in the Marathi and Anglo-Marathi schools, and deduct 287 non-Muhammadans studying in the Hindustani schools, the total number of Muhammadan pupils in all classes of schools under public management will be 5,932, against 5,773 at the end of 1887-88.

The number of Muhammadan pupils in schools under private management has risen from 635 to 705.

The results of the examinations in the middle school standards last year were very satisfactory, the above table showing a substantial increase under all standards in the number examined and in the number passed. But the results under the four primary standards were not satisfactory. While under each of these standards, except the second, the number examined was greater than in the previous year, the number that passed was less in each except the third. Consequently, while the total number examined under all standards was greater by 261, the total number that passed was less by 68. The shortcoming of the primary classes may have been due to the examinations having been held, for the first time, in the new standards of study.

Encouragement to Muhammadan Education.

67. It is the pleasing duty of this department to acknowledge the liberality of the Jalsa-i-Imdad-i-Tahsil-i-Ulum-i-Musalman-an-i-Berar in continuing the four scholarships of Rs. 4 a month each, given by the association in 1887-88, of which two are tenable in the Anglo-Urdu schools, and two in the Amraoti high school. The thanks of the department are due also to Mr. Moulavi Nizam-ud-din for his extended liberality in adding one more scholarship of

Rs. 3 a month, in the Akola Anglo-Urdu school, to the scholarship given by him in 1887-88, and to Mr. Mir Hashmat Ali Khan for generously continuing, in the past year, the scholarship of Rs. 5 given the previous year to a Muhammadan boy in the Amraoti high school. Referring to these instances of liberality in the cause of Muhammadan education, the Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspector writes :—

"In addition to these regular monthly grants, Muhammadan gentlemen, in almost all the places where there are Hindustani schools, willingly pay for the fees and books of poor boys."

(c) Aborigines

68. In the year under report, the school at Chikalda was the only school in the province for the aboriginal races, the school at Katkumbha having been closed in the month of May 1888.

The total number of aborigines attending schools in the province on the 31st of March last was 81, against 60 at the end of 1887-88, and in the annual examinations, out of 56 pupils examined in the first five standards, 9 passed the first standard, 8 the second, 6 the third, and 4 the fourth, making a total of 27 successful pupils, against 10 in the preceding year.

Low castes

69. The following statement shows the number of low caste pupils during the last five years —

District	No. of low caste pupils on the 31st March				
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Akola	324	426	505	540	567
Buldana	127	118	157	142	191
Basim	86	98	116	130	120
Amraoti	171	226	295	213	189
Wun	63	96	70	78	80
Ellichpur	132	213	201	259	276
Total ...	903	1,177	1,344	1,392	1,423

The statement shows a steady yearly increase in the total number of low caste pupils, and during the year under report the number rose in all the districts except Amraoti and Basim, which show a decrease.

The progress of the low caste pupils in our schools is shown in the following table :—

Schools.	Standard I			Standard II			Standard III			Standard IV			Standard V			Standard VI			Standard VII			Total		
	No examined.	No passed	No studying on 31st March	No examined	No passed	No studying on 31st March	No examined	No passed.	No studying on 31st March	No examined.	No passed	No studying on 31st March	No examined	No passed.	No studying on 31st March	No examined	No passed	No studying on 31st March	No examined	No passed	No studying on 31st March	No examined	No passed	No studying on 31st March.
Government. Middle schools—Boys	7	4	52	17	9	19	8	9	18	5	3	9	2	2	6	2	2	3	1	1	2	43	24	104
Government. Primary schools—Boys	180	122	807	79	53	188	65	34	103	22	14	52	5	3	15	1	1	2				358	227	1,257
Government. Primary schools—Girls	1	1	6			1							..		.	.						1	1	7
Municipal schools—Primary Boys	10	8	23	12	9	14	3	2	14			3					.	.			...	25	19	54
Total ..	204	135	978	108	71	222	76	39	170	27	17	64	8	5	21	3	3	5	1	1	2	427	271	1,422
Total for 1887-88	213	149	977	122	83	199	83	43	132	24	15	63	3	1	14	3	3	3			3	448	294	1,3[illegible]

There was one boy in the Akola high school. In Government middle class schools the attendance was less by 6; and municipal primary schools for boys show a decrease of 2. But in Government primary schools the number of boys rose from 1,220 to 1,257, and of girls from 5 to 7. The total attendance at all classes of schools is shown to have risen from 1,391 to 1,422. But the total number examined fell from 448 to 427, and the number that passed from 294 to 271. The falling-off in the results of the examinations is shown to have been in the first three standards. Each of the higher standards shows a slight increase.

VIII.—Private Schools.

70. Private schools are those institutions which have not adopted the course of study prescribed by the department, and which do not present any pupils for public examination. Under the present liberal grant-in-aid rules, the Hindu private schools teaching only the Vedas and multiplication tables, and not serving any really useful purpose, have disappeared or become aided schools presenting pupils for examination in the prescribed standards, and only Muhammadan schools teaching the Koran are left. Of such Muhammadan schools there are two classes, advanced and elementary schools. During the year under report, the number of advanced schools was the same as in 1887-88, and four elementary schools were opened, making a total of 12 schools on the 31st of March last, against 8 at the close of the preceding year. The attendance at advanced schools rose to 147, and at elementary schools to 63, and the total attendance from 144 at the close of 1887-88 to 210 on the 31st of March last.

IX.—Preparation and Distribution of Text-books and other Educational Literature.

Work done by the Text-book Committee.

71. At the beginning of the year, the Text-book Committee had six books under review, and during the year one more was sent to them for their opinion. All of those books were reported on in the course of the year, and on the 31st of March the committee had no books on hand.

Book depôts.

72. In June a new branch book depôt was opened at Warud in the Morsi Taluk, where there is a flourishing primary school, and in the vicinity of which there is a number of elementary schools all at a distance from the tahsil town. For the convenience of these schools the new branch depôt was opened, raising the number of such depôts in the different districts from 28 to 29. Accordingly, on the 31st of March, there were one central book depôt in Akola, and 29 branch book depôts in remote towns and villages.

Stock account of the depôt.

73. The stock account of the depôt for the year 1888-89 is as follows:—

Receipts.

	Copies.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1888... ...	140,362 ...	21,879	12	9
Books and maps printed and purchased during the year	143,187 ...	18,778	14	9
Total ...	283,549 ...	40,658	11	6

Disbursements.

Books and maps sold during the year ...	98,673 ...	15,676	5	3
Balance on 31st March 1889... ...	184,876 ...	24,982	6	3
Total ...	283,549 ...	40,658	11	6

A more detailed statement of the transactions is given below :—

Language.	Balance 31st March 1888.		Books and maps purchased and printed during the year.		Total.		Books and maps sold during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1889.	
	Copies.	Amount.	Copies	Amount.	Copies.	Amount.	Copies.	Amount.	Copies.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		R. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
English ...	13,028	5,771 14 2	5,285	1,706 10 6	18,313	7,478 8 8	7,155	2,469 6 5	11,158	5,009 2 3
Marathi	112,950	12,993 4 2	129,711	15,509 6 7	242,661	28,502 10 9	85,202	12,207 15 1	157,459	16,354 11 8
Sanskrit	2,473	855 11 0	500	246 14 0	2,973	1,102 9 0	401	211 10 0	2,572	890 15 0
Persian ..	764	114 12 9	70	24 1 0	834	138 13 9	41	13 1 3	793	125 12 6
Urdu ..	11,147	2,144 2 8	7,621	1,231 14 8	18,768	3,376 1 4	5,874	774 4 6	12,894	2,601 12 10
Total ..	140,362	21,879 12 9	143,187	18,778 14 9	283,549	40,658 11 6	98,673	15,676 5 3	184,876	24,982 6 3

74. The cost of books purchased is shown to have exceeded the value of books sold by Rs. 3,102-9-6, and consequently the balance has increased by that amount.

The increase was due to the printing of a large number of copies of some of the Berar series, *viz.*, the Berar Auklipi and the Berar First and Third Books.

Books of the selling value of Rs. 18,778-14-9 were purchased at a cost of Rs. 13,757-5-0, and books were sold amounting in value to Rs. 15,676-5-3. The profit calculated on the average percentage of the last three years, odd annas and pies not being taken into account, amounted to about Rs. 2,613, and not only paid, for the first time, the cost of the depôt, but left a balance in favour of Government. The expenditure on account of the depôt was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost of the establishment	1,642	2	2
Contingencies	433	15	0
Commission paid to branch depôt keepers ...	423	7	5
Total...	2,499	8	7
Deduct profit...	2,613	0	0
Net gain to Government...	113	7	5

75. The cash account of the depôt is as follows:—

Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1888	8	12	7
Sale proceeds of books...	15,671	13	11
Do. of broken boxes	39	1	0
Do. of Berar School Paper ...	1	15	0
Do. of Sanitary Primer	5	9	6
Registration fee	2	0	0
Total...	15,729	4	0

Disbursements.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount paid into treasury on account of sale of books	15,249	12	5
Amount paid into treasury on account of sale of broken boxes	39	1	[illegible]
Amount paid into treasury on account of sale of Berar School Paper	1	15	0
Amount paid into treasury on account of sale of Sanitary Primer	5	9	6
Registration fee	2	0	0
Commission allowed to branch book depôt keepers	423	7	5
Cash in hand with some depôt keepers ...	7	6	8
Total...	15,729	4	0

Literature.

76. Fifteen books were registered in the year, under Act XXV of 1867, against twelve in the previous year. Eight of these were issues of the *Berar School Paper*. The others were (1) *Shikshak Mitra* (Teachers' Friend); (2) *Rashtriya Sabha* (National Congress and its duties); (3) *Mahamarivar Upaya* (Remedies for cholera); (4) *Report of the Berar Sarvajanika Sabha* for the year 1887; (5) *Suggestions to the Standing Committee of the National Congress;* (6) *The Constitution and Rules of the Berar Sarvajanika Sabha;* (7) A translation of *Ramahla* (abridged). All these books are in Marathi except the last, which is in English. The *Berar School Papers* and No. 2 were printed at the Akola *Shuddha Varhadi Press*, No. 1 was printed at the *Khandesh Mitra Press*, and the rest were printed at the Amraoti *Pramoda Sindhu Press*.

The Resident was pleased to sanction rewards of Rs. 150 and Rs. 50 for *Kadambari Sar* and a manual on practical agriculture respectively, both of which were mentioned in the last annual report as having been recommended. The author of both is Mr. Pandurang Shastri Parkhi, second assistant master in the Anglo-Marathi School, Amraoti, and the Resident, when sanctioning the reward of Rs. 150 for *Kadambari Sar*, was pleased to state that Mr. Parkhi deserved commendation for that laborious work. The work entitled *Purandar Natak*, which was in circulation among the members of the committee for encouraging vernacular literature when the last annual report was written, was returned to its author as undeserving of any reward in the opinion of the majority of the committee.

The notification from the First Assistant Resident at page 390 of *Hyderabad Residency Orders* dated 20th September 1867, sanctioning grants of rewards for the encouragement of vernacular literature, has been cancelled by the Resident's Notification No. 15, dated 30th January last.

Public libraries.

77. Four new libraries or reading rooms were opened at Mallegaon, Chikhli, Pusad, and Morsi in the districts respectively of Akola, Buldana, Basim, and Amraoti, and those formerly at Dahihanda and Pimpalgaon Raja were closed. There were, therefore, on the 31st of March, 29 libraries or reading rooms, against 27 at the close of the preceding year. I have included the library at Malkapur in the number of existing libraries, as it has only been closed pending the construction of a building for which, as mentioned in the last annual report, a sum of Rs. 601 has been subscribed.

Five of the reading rooms have no books, newspapers only being subscribed for. All the others have books and some have large libraries.

The Amraoti library was removed during the year into a building specially constructed for it at a cost of Rs. 7,000, and continues to be the most flourishing library in the province. Full information regarding all the public libraries and reading rooms in the province is given in the following table:—

District.	Locality.	Average number of subscribers during the year.	Rates of subscriptions	Average monthly income. Subscription.	Average monthly income. Grants from Town and Municipal Fund.	Number of books in the library.	Number of books issued to subscribers during the year	Number of newspapers and periodicals. Vernacular and Anglo-vernacular	Number of newspapers and periodicals. English.
				Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p				
Akola ...	Akola ...	35	Rs. 2, Re 1, As 8, & As 4 ..	20 0 0	10 0 0	325	86	14	7
	Khamgaon ...	25	Rs. 2, Re. 1 & As. 8	30 4 0	...	500	3	7	2
	Shegaon	3		0 9 2	...	..	...	3	1
	Matergaon ...	25	Rs. 2, Rs. 1½, Re. 1, & As. 8 ..	2 4 8	...	15	15	11	..
	Jalamb	16	As. 8	1 14 8	...			6	...
	Akot	12	As. 8, As. 4, & As. 2 ..	5 0 0	8 5 4	250	...	8	...
	Asegaon	24	As 6, As. 4, As. 2, & As. 1	3 14 0	..	5	5	17	1
	Keliveli	40	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4	4 0 0	...	80	250	9	...
	Jalgaon	27	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4, & As 2	12 14 0	...	144	122	11	1
	Balapur Fort ...	18	Re. 1, As 8, As. 4, & As. 2...	5 0 0	...	35	27	5	1
	Balapur Peith ...	25	As. 4	6 4 0		40	50	4	...
	Alegaon	6	As. 2½	1 0 0	...	40	4	3	...
	Mallegaon... ...	8	Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4 ...	0 6 1	...	...	...	2	.
Buldana.	Mehkar	28	Re 1, As. 8, & As. 4 ...	9 12 0	...	258	20	3	..
	Buldana	14	Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4 ...	7 8 0	...	190	...	4	1
	Chikhli			..	...	40	...	..	..
	Malkapur	22	Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4 ...	...	...	175	...	3	1
Basim .	Basim	15	Re. 1, As 8, & As. 4 ...	8 0 0	10 0 0	550	40	7	2
	Risod (reading room) .	3	As. 4	0 12 0	..	...	...	2	...
	Pusad	45	Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4 ..	15 0 0	..	43	80	7	...
Amraoti.	Amraoti	117	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4..	52 0 0	25 0 0	978	766	23	13
	Talegaon	14	Re 1, As 8, & As. 4 ...	4 0 0	...	95	89	11	4
	Mangrul Dastgir ...	8	Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1 per year ...	6 0 0	...	30	10	9	1
	Morsi	50	Re. 1, As. 8, 4 & 2 ...	10 0 0	...		...	13	1
Wun ...	Yeotmal	46	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As 8 & As. 4 .	27 10 4	10 0 0	158	172	11	6
	Wun	10	Re. 1, As 8, As. 4, 2 & 1 .	4 0 0	...	93	40	3	...
Ellichpur	Ellichpur Cantonment.	34	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4 ...	15 4 0	...	480	203	10	5
	Daryapur	69	Re. 1, As 8, & As. 4 ...	22 13 4	35 0 0	294	239	8	1
	Ellichpur City ...	25	As. 8 & As 4	5 0 0	...	50	67	13	2

Press.

78. One new printing press named Chandra Kânt was added to the number of previously existing presses in the Akola District, but it does job printing only, and does not issue any journal.

The usual information regarding the printing presses in the province is given in the following statement:—

District.	Name of Press.	Name of publisher.	Publications thereat. Newspapers.	Publications thereat. Periodicals.	Remarks.
Akola ...	Varhad Samachar	Narayan Khanderao ..	Varhad Samachar.	None.	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 5.
	Vaidarbha ...	Vyankatesh Ramchandra,	Vaidarbha ..	Do.	Do. do. Rs. 4.
	Shuddha Varhadi.	Hari Ramchandra ..	Shuddha Varhadi ..	Berar School Paper	Do. do. Rs. 2.
					Berar School Paper · A monthly magazine published by the Educational Department
	Guna Sindhu.	Baijanath Abhyankaran Byasa.	Sajjana Sudhapana.	None ...	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs 2-13 0. It is written in Hindi.
	Chandra Kant.	Mahomed Alli Tayab Alli.	None.	Do ...	The press does not issue any newspaper, it merely does job printing.
Amraoti.	Pramod Sindhu.	Yeshvunt Govind .	Pramod Sindhu	Do ..	Weekly paper Annual subscription Rs. 3 13 0.
	Albion Press ..	Bapu Vithal ...	None ..	Do ...	The press does only job printing
Ellichpur ..	Surya Kant ...	Vaman Narayan ...	Surya Kant ...	Do	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 2-0-0.

79. The educational conference was held in the year under report at Akola on the 19th of November and the three following days. As usual, the proceedings attracted a good deal of public attention, and were fully reported in the local papers. At the meetings of the Teachers' Association, lectures were delivered, and some interesting essays were read. One of the most appropriate of the lectures was delivered by Mr. Abaskhan, an assistant master in the Akola Training College, who lectured on the "Conduct of masters;" and two of the most instructive essays were, one on "Difficulties of conducting a village school," read by Mr. Ambadas Bhugwant, and another on "Vedic Literature," read by Mr. Narayan Kashinath Date, B.A., an assistant master in the Amraoti High School. As in previous years, classes were taught before the assembly in different subjects by some selected masters. At the instance of the Director, Mr. Damodar Krishna Tilak, head master of the Murtazapur Anglo-Vernacular school, taught a few verses from the poetry of Ramdasa to a class under the 4th standard, in such a way as to show how moral instruction could be given from an ordinary reading lesson.

Educational conference.

80. About these meetings of town and village schoolmasters at central places in the different districts, the Educational Inspector writes as under:—

Circle gatherings

"The circle gatherings meet twice or thrice every year, and seem to be popular with the masters. The proceedings are conducted on the model furnished by the Teachers' Association. Papers on educational subjects are read, and some discussion follows. Certain subjects are taught, and in some circles prizes are awarded to the best teachers. Educational journals and books are subscribed for, and circulated among the members, and I see a taste for reading is slowly spreading. That the masters attach importance to the educational conference and the circle gatherings is evident from the expenses which they cheerfully undergo for the sake of attending them."

The Buldana Deputy Educational Inspector writes as under about the circle gatherings in his district:—

"There are nine central places in the district appointed for holding meetings of masters of the surrounding villages. During the year under report, three meetings were held at each of the places where Anglo-vernacular schools are located, and two meetings were held in all the other places except one. The work carried on in these meetings is calculated to benefit the teachers in more ways than one. The presidents of the circle gatherings are allowed to attend the educational conference, where they learn many new things which they in their turn communicate to the other masters."

X.—Recommendations of the Education Commission.

81. In the last two annual reports it was stated that most of the recommendations of the Education Commission which had not been anticipated were being carried out, and this report shows, I think, that the few remaining recommendations received as much additional attention during the year as was possible under the circumstances.

Female education was advanced. Proposals for training teachers of secondary schools were submitted for approval. The duty of attention to moral training in schools was made more imperative. An aided industrial school was opened. The number of aided indigenous schools largely increased. Municipal contributions to schools were more liberal.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. C. AITKEN,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDICES.

EDUCATION.

General Table No. I.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year* 1888-89

(*For details, see* General Table III.)

Area and population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.							
Total area in square miles.	No of towns* and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools	Training Schools	All other Special Schools	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17,711	Towns .. 34 Villages 5,551 Total... 5,585	Males . 1,380,492 Females. 1,292,181 Total .. 2,672,673	Institutions... For males.	...	...	26	1,049	1	1	1,077	8	4	1,089	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 19·4	
			Institutions... For females	...	...	...	42	...	...	42	...	...	42	·75	
			Total ...	...	...	26	1,091	1	1	1,119	8	4	1,131	20·2	
			Scholars. Males ..	...	...	4,594	39,132	98	45	43,869	147	63	44,079	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 21·2	
			Scholars. Females..	...		.	1,617	...	...	1,617	...	...	1,617	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. † ·83	
			Total .	...	...	4,594	40,749	98	45	45,486	147	63	45,696	11·3	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
† The population of school going age is taken at 15 per cent of the whole population

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE No. II.—*Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year* 1888-89.

(*For details, see* GENERAL TABLE IV.)

1	Total direct expenditure on Public Instruction. §							Total indirect expenditure on Public Instruction. §									Remarks.
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure on Public Instruction	
	Arts Colleges	Professional Colleges	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training School.	All other special Schools.											
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For Males	...	...	81,505	2,24,492	10,282	...	3,16,279	...	18,098	30,801	8,747	60,450	7,620	9,050	1,34,766	4,60,326	
For Females	...	...	...	9,281	...	...	9,281	...									
Total ...	...	...	81,505	2,33,773	10,282	...	3,25,560	...	18,098	30,801	8,747	60,450	7,620	9,050	1,34,766	4,60,326	
2. [a] Percentages* of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction ...	...	...	25·1	36·9	4·1	...	66·3	...	7·2	11·8	3·5	10·6	...	·4	33·6	...	
[b] Percentages* of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	·06	71·8	...	...	71·9	...	...	·9	...	25·2	...	1·8	27·7	...	
[c] Percentages* of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction ...	...	...	1·3	95·4	...	...	96·8	...	...	...	...	2·6	...	·5	3·1	...	
[d] Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	17·7	50·7	2·2	...	70·7	...	3·9	6·6	1·9	13·1	1·6	1·9	29·2	...	
3. Average annual cost† of educating each pupil in			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.										
Departmental Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ..	...	...	14 1 5	2 13 1	110 8 11	...	4 10 7										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	0 0 8	2 14 1	...	...	2 7 9										
Total cost ...	...	...	18 3 3	6 6 3	110 8 11	...	8 4 9										
Municipal Schools‡. Cost to Provincial Revenues ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	3 1 8	...	...	3 1 8										
Total cost ...	...	...	...	6 9 0	...	...	6 9 0										
Aided Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	..	...	...	1 9 9	..	...	1 9 9										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	...	0 3 3	...	...	0 3 3										
Total cost ...	...	...	...	4 6 1	...	...	4 6 1										
Unaided Institutions ... Total cost ...	...	...	...	3 8 10	...	...	3 8 10										
All Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ..	...	...	14 1 5	2 5 5	110 8 11	...	3 12 2										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	0 0 8	2 6 11	...	...	2 2 11										
Total cost ...	...	...	18 3 3	5 14 10	110 8 11	...	5 4 11										

* The percentages required for 2(*a*), 2(*b*), 2(*c*), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7*a*, 7*b*, 7*c*, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

EDUCATION.

General Table No. III.—*Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year* 1888-89.

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions. Under Public Management. Maintained by the Department. No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Maintained by Native States. No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Under Private Management. Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards. No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Unaided. No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of public institutions.	Grand Total of scholars on the 31st of March.	No. of scholars on the 31st of March learning English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.			Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27-a	27-b	27-c	27-d	27-e	27-f	27-g	28
Secondary Schools.																																	
School Education, General. For Boys—English ...	26	a4,594	4,477	3,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	4,594	2,180	635	4,447	...	8	4,228	350	8	...	4,594	
Total ...	26	4,594	4,477	3,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	4,594	2,180	635	4,447	...	8	4,228	350	8	...	4,594	
Primary Schools.																																	
For Boys	545	b28,052	27,267	19,349	16	c2,153	2,034	1,511	...	...	...	...	392	d8,095	7,788	6,313	96	f1,071	994	831	1,049	39,371	12	...	40,018	35	21	33,561	5,724	18	12	39,371	
For Girls	31	994	976	633	6	285	285	167	...	...	...	...	4	e69	68	62	1	30	23	20	42	1,378	...	...	1,348	...	15	1,011	352	...	...	1,378	
Total ...	576	29,046	28,243	19,982	22	2,438	2,319	1,678	...	...	...	...	396	8,164	7,856	6,375	97	1,101	1,017	851	1,091	40,749	12	...	41,366	35	36	34,572	6,076	18	12	40,749	
Schools for Special Instruction.																																	
School Education, Special—Training Schools for Masters ...	1	g 98	93	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	98	...	15	83	...	...	80	18	...	...	98	
Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45	45	45	...	...	...	...	1	45	...	...	45	...	8	30	7	...	...	45	
Total ...	1	98	93	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45	45	45	...	...	...	...	2	143	...	15	128	...	8	110	25	...	...	143	
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	603	33,738	32,813	23,593	22	2,438	2,319	1,678	...	...	...	...	397	8,209	7,01	6,20	97	1,101	1,017	851	1,119	45,486	2,302	650	45,941	35	52	38,910	6,451	26	12	45,486	240 girls in boys' schools. 1 boy in girls' schools.
Private Institutions ... 1.—Advanced Teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian... ...																					8	147	...	153	...	...	...	...	147	...	...	147	
2.—Elementary Teaching—a vernacular only or mainly... For Boys ...																					4	63	...	...	63	...	...	...	63	...	...	63	
Total ...																					12	210	...	153	63	...	...	...	210	...	...	210	
Grand Total ...																					1,131	45,696	2,302	803	46,004	35	52	38,910	,61	26	12	45,696	240. Total girls in boys' schools. 1 ,, boys in girls' schools.

a. Excludes 4 pupil-teachers attending the Anglo-Marathi School at Mehkar.
b. Includes 170 girls and excludes 16 pupil-teachers attending four of the primary schools.
c. Do. 1 girl.
d. Do. 66 girls.
e. Includes 1 boy.
f. Do. 3 girls.
g. Do. 29 pupil-teachers attending other institutions.

General Table No. IV.—*Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction*

Objects of Expenditure.	Public															
	Under Public Management.															
	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Main	
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincia Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.
1	2·a	2·b	2·c	2·d	2·e	2·f	2	3·a	3·b	3·c	3·d	3·e	3·f	3	4·a	4·b
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary Schools.																
School Education, General. — For Boys—English ...	63,077	78	120	17,136	1,094	..	81,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	63,077	78	120	17,136	1,094	...	81,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.																
For boys	78,722	76,323	300	16,518	2,083	...	1,73,946	...	4,830	6,104	1,873	...	...	12,807	...	...
,, girls	918	4,716	144	684	91	...	6,553	...	880	1,096	437	...	...	2,413	...	...
Total ...	79,640	81,039	444	17,202	2,174	...	1,80,499	...	5,710	7,200	2,310	...	...	15,220	...	...
School Education—Special.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
Training Schools for Masters ...	10,282	...	...	...	...	...	10,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10,282	...	...	...	...	...	10,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	a. 1,124	...	...	...	...	...	1,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools ...	7,623	...	...	...	...	...	7,623	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	26,581	30,752	236	...	2,881	...	60,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only.)	...	...	...	6,510	765	...	7,275	...	...	...	345	...	...	345	...	...
Miscellaneous	b. 1,100	c. 2,299	...	3,557	421	...	7,377	...	...	50	1,623	...	...	1,673	...	...
Total ...	36,428	33,051	236	10,067	4,067	...	83,849	...	...	50	1,968	...	...	2,018	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	1,89,427	1,14,168	800	44,405	7,335	...	356,135	...	5,710	7,250	4,278	...	...	17,238	...	...

a. Scholarships in the Arts Colleges of the Bombay Presidency.
b. Includes :—

	Rs.
Printing	367
Encouragement to Vernacular Literature ...	150
Book Depôt	537
Repairs to Director of Public Instruction's Office	46
Total ...	1,100

TION.

in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1888-89.

Institutions.																Total Expenditure from					
tained by Native States.					Under Private Management. Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
4·c.	4·d	4·e	4·f	4	5·a	5·b	5·c	5·d	5·e	5·f	5	6·a	6·b	6·c	6	7·a	7·b	7·c	7d.	7·e	7
Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,077	78	120	17,136	1,094	81,505
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,077	78	120	17,136	1,094	81,505
...	...	...	...	...	12,683	720	912	19,068	739	...	34,122	3,555	62	...	3,617	91,405	81,873	7,316	41,014	2,884	2,24,492
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	192	...	315	...	...	...	...	918	5,596	1,240	1,244	283	9,281
...	...	...	...	...	12,683	720	912	19,191	931	...	34,437	3,555	62	...	3,617	92,323	87,469	8,556	42,258	3,167	2,33,773
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,282	...	...	...	...	10,282
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,282	...	...	...	...	10,282
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,098	...	...	...	...	18,098
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,658	1,143	...	...	...	30,801
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124	...	...	...	...	1,124
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,623	...	...	...	...	7,623
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,581	30,752	236	...	2,881	60,450
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,855	765	7,620
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	2,299	50	5,180	421	9,050
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,184	34,194	286	12,035	4,067	1,34,766
...	...	...	...	...	12,683	720	912	19,191	931	...	34,437	3,555	62	...	3,617	2,49,866	1,21,741	8,962	71,429	8,328	4,60,326

c. Includes :—

	Rs.
Superannuation allowances	1,358
Miscellaneous	2
Clerks in Deputy Commissioner's Offices ...	546
Chief Office Establishments	393
Total ...	2,299

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE No. V.—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year* 1888-89.

Class of Schools.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage. 2			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage. 3			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Reading printed books. 4			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Not reading printed books. 5			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
For Boys—Departmental—English.	26	4,598	439	...	439	1,745	...	1,745	944	...	944	555	...	555	915	...	915	4,598	...	4,598
Total ...	26	4,598	439	...	439	1,745	...	1,745	944	...	944	555	...	555	915	...	915	4,598	...	4,598
Total Secondary Schools ...	26	4,598	439	...	439	1,745	...	1,745	944	...	944	555	...	555	915	...	915	4,598	..	4,598
Primary Schools.																				
For Boys ... Departmental ...	545	28,068	...	...	...	1,162	...	1,162	8,259	10	8,269	5,832	11	5,843	12,645	149	12,794	27,898	170	28,068
For Boys ... Municipal ...	16	2,153	...	...	...	9	...	9	719	...	719	429	..	429	995	1	996	2,152	1	2,153
For Boys ... Aided ...	393	8,140	...	...	...	25	10	35	1,558	3	1,561	2,041	9	2,050	4,450	44	4,494	8,074	66	8,140
For Boys ... Unaided ...	96	1,071	...	...	...	1	...	1	47	...	47	172	...	172	848	3	851	1,068	3	1,071
Total ...	1,050	39,432	...	...	...	1,197	10	1,207	10,583	13	10,596	8,474	20	8,494	18,938	197	19,135	39,192	240	39,432
For Girls ... Departmental ..	31	994	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	124	124	...	166	166	...	683	683	...	994	994
For Girls ... Municipal ...	6	285	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	54	54	...	61	61	...	166	166	...	285	285
For Girls ... Aided ...	4	69	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	22	22	...	12	12	1	34	35	1	68	69
For Girls ... Unaided ...	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	3	3	...	21	21	...	30	30
Total ...	42	1,378	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	206	206	...	242	242	1	904	905	1	1,377	1,378
Total Primary Schools ...	1,092	40,810	...	...	...	1,197	35	1,232	10,583	219	10,802	8,474	262	8,736	18,939	1,101	20,040	39,193	1,617	40,810
Grand Total ...	1,118	45,408	439	...	439	2,942	35	2,977	11,527	219	11,746	9,029	262	9,291	19,854	1,101	20,955	43,791	1,617	45,408

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE No. VI.—*Return showing the results of prescribed Examinations in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the official year 1888-89*

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.			
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d
Schools of General Education.																		
Matriculation—Boys ...	2	...	...	2	23	...	...	20	43	17	...	...	5	22	...	...	22	...
Schools of Special Instruction.																		
Training School Examination for Masters ... Upper.	1	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	29	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	11	1
Training School Examination for Masters ... Lower.					62*	...	...	...	62	46†	...	...	...	46	...	...	39	7
School of Art Examination ...	3‡	...	...	3	79	...	...	...	79	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	1

* Includes 19 pupil-teachers attending Government schools for general education.
† Includes 7 ditto ditto
‡ Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy's School of Arts Examination for Certificates, Bombay.

EDUCATION.

General Table No. VII.—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year* 1888-89.

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Instruction. In institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards. No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local rates or Cesses.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total	In Institutions maintained by The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Public Instruction. In institutions maintained by Municipal Boards. No. of Institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Fund Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions maintained by The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R	R	Rs.	Rs.	R	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Secondary Schools																																
School Education, General. — For Boys—English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	120	198	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	120	198	
Primary Schools.																																
For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,323	4,890	720	81,873	16	2,153	2,034	1,511	...	6,104	4,830	1,873	...	...	12,807	300	...	912	7,316	89,189	
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,716	880	...	5,596	6	285	285	167	...	1,096	880	437	...	...	2,413	144	...	...	1,240	6,836	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,039	5,710	720	87,469	22	2,438	2,319	1,678	...	7,200	5,710	2,310	...	...	15,220	444	...	912	8,556	96,025	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,143	...	...	1,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,143	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,752	...	...	30,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	...	...	236	30,988	
Furniture and apparatus [special grants only] ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	...	...	345	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,299	...	...	2,299	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	1,623	...	...	1,673	...	...	...	50	2,349	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,194	...	...	34,194	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	1,968	...	...	2,018	236	...	...	286	34,480	
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,311	5,710	720	1,21,741	22	2,438	2,319	1,678	...	7,250	5,710	4,278	...	...	17 238	800	...	912	8,962	1,30,703	

Akola,
29th June 1889.

G. C. AITKEN,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 3925-M., dated Hyderabad Residency, the 10th December 1889.

Read—

The Annual Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1888-89.

RESOLUTION.

Looking at the income of the department, the increase in contributions from local sources and the decrease in the grant from provincial revenues are, so far as they go, satisfactory.

2. Compared with the figures of the previous year, the total income of the municipalities in the past year shows an increase of Rs. 7,029, and their expenditure on education an increase of Rs. 849, which raises the percentage of their contributions to total income from 8·4 to 8·6. Ellichpur and Akola head the list, contributing 15·9 and 10·8 per cent. of their income respectively, while Basim contributes only 1·4 per cent. Some of these contributions appear extremely small, and it must be borne in mind that municipalities have been relieved of police charges and are supposed to spend the savings thus effected on education, sanitation, &c. The attention of district officers was specially called to this subject last year, and the Resident trusts that municipalities will not forget their obligations in this respect.

In paragraph 8 of the review on the report for 1887-88 the Resident noticed that the percentage of charge on direction was much above the provincial average, whereas that on inspection was markedly below it. Mr. Jatar has explained that the percentage of charge on direction in Berar must necessarily be above the average for the whole of India, as the province, though small, must have a Director to itself, and its total educational outlay must be smaller than that of larger provinces.

As regards the low percentage on inspection, Mr. Jatar explains that much of the work of inspection and administration done in other provinces by Divisional Inspectors is in Berar performed by the Director himself; also that the one Inspector for the province in 1887-88 was drawing minimum Inspector's pay. It will probably be necessary, Mr. Jatar adds, to appoint another Sub-Inspector shortly.

3. It is very satisfactory to find that the private contributions for the year amounted to Rs. 9,022, or more than Rs. 3,000 in excess of the contributions for 1887-88, during which year they had fallen off owing, it is said, to the unhealthy season and bad harvests. Every district, except Amraoti, shows an increase, in some the contributions being more than doubled. The Resident is especially glad to notice the liberality of Mr. Sudoba, Izardar Patel of Saoli in the Kelapur Taluk, Wun, who has at his own cost constructed a school-house at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

4. The Resident regrets to see the falling off in visits paid by civil officers to the schools in their districts, and trusts that the present year will show an improvement in this respect.

5. As regards the reasons referred to in paragraph 9 of the report as put forward by Mr. Nicholetts for the little interest taken by School Committees in their work, namely, that masters not unfrequently show their contempt for the Committees, and that the latter have not grasped the idea that the schoolmaster of a village school is a servant of the public, and that they (the Committee)

have to look after him, assist him, and point out the mistakes he makes, it is evident that any masters who assume a position of this sort must be severely dealt with and brought to a sense of their position.

6. The Resident is glad to record his acknowledgment of the assistance given during the year by the School Committees and individual members whose names are mentioned in paragraph 22 of the report.

7. In paragraph 30 of the report the Director of Public Instruction points to the very unsatisfactory results obtained in the middle school classes in which high school standards are taught. He says that the function of these middle schools in the scheme of education is to feed the high schools, but that, since they have been allowed to teach a high school standard, their supplies of pupils have seriously diminished, and that, as there are two high schools, the object of allowing middle schools to teach high school standards is not apparent. He goes on to discuss the question in connection with the demand for English education and with the argument used in favour of allowing the high school standards to be taught, *viz.*, that if the people choose to pay to have a high school standard taught at their doors, it is but fair to allow them to do so. This is scarcely, the Resident thinks, a question which can be fully discussed in an annual report; it is one which should be submitted separately by the Director of Public Instruction.

8. In paragraph 36 of the report a statement is given showing the proportion of schools to towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls; but in order to form a correct idea of the position, further statistics should have been given showing the distances from the nearest school of those towns and villages which have not schools of their own.

9. The Resident is glad to find from the remarks of the Deputy Educational Inspector quoted in the 38th paragraph of the report that the practical turn given to primary education in the introduction of Marathi book-keeping and reading and writing of bonds and petitions is favourably received by the people.

10. It is very satisfactory to observe that the ignorant untrained "Pantojis" (teachers) are giving place to young men who have been taught in our schools. As regards the annual increase in "indigenous" schools noticed in paragraph 44 of the report and attributed to the fact that the average schoolmaster is independent of the fees too often promised and withheld by the villagers, as he is sure of obtaining support from Government in the shape of grants-in-aid, it seems at first sight at least unsatisfactory that the masters can live on the grants-in-aid and that the realization of fees should be neglected.

11. The proportion of Brahmins in both high and middle schools, 70·2 and 40·3 per cent. respectively, shown in the statement of classification of pupils by race and creed (paragraph 47) is remarkable. The figures in the statement showing the percentage of Brahmins and Muhammadans are obviously erroneous and should, of course, be 70·2 and 10·2, not 7·02 and 1·02.

12. As regards the proposal referred to in paragraph 60 as having been recently submitted to the Commissioner by Mr. Jatar with a view to providing a supply of teachers for secondary schools, *viz.*, to attach experimentally for three years to one of the provincial high schools a training class of five matriculated students with monthly stipends of Rs. 10 to be trained to habits of teaching and instructed in discipline and morals by the head master, the best plan, the Resident is inclined to think, would be to look to the Bombay training schools, and in this case candidates for employment could either go there themselves or be sent there from Berar to be trained.

13. The first grade examination of the Bombay School of Art is reported to have been an almost complete failure. This result is attributed by the Director to the examination being held on an important Hindu holiday. Attention is

directed to the remarks of the Commissioner, who, the Resident observes, thinks that there must be other causes of failure.

14. The Deputy Commissioner of Akola reports that the industrial school established there in January last fully supplies, for the present at least, the requirements of the district, and that it only remains for the people to avail themselves of the benefits of the institution. In it the pupils are taught carpentry, shoe-making, blacksmith's work, and tailoring. The Resident will watch the progress of this school with interest.

15. The statement given in paragraph 64 of the report of the present state of female education shows that, as compared with last year, the attendance has risen from 1,572 to 1,617, and that the number of passes has fallen from 414 to 407. The proportion of passes is not encouraging, and it is difficult to avoid a suspicion that the attendance at the schools must be to a great extent nominal. The Director should in future submit a statement of the average daily attendance for each school as compared with the number on the rolls.

16. The Resident has much pleasure in acknowledging the liberality of the Jalsa-i-Imdad-i-Tahsil-i-Ulum-i-Musulmanan-i-Berar and of Messrs. Moulvi Nizam-ud-Din and Hashmat Ali Khan, and is glad to recognise the increasing interest shown by the Mussulman community generally in the cause of education.

17. It may be explained that the notification sanctioning grants of rewards for the encouragement of vernacular literature, referred to in paragraph 76 of the report, was cancelled on the recommendation of the Director and with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, as it was found, after long trial, to serve no useful purpose.

(By order.)

J. A. CRAWFORD,

Secretary for Berar.